

AN ARTICLE ON "NEW DISCOVERIES IN THE HEAVENS," BY CAMILLE FLAMMARION, THE DISTINGUISHED FRENCH ASTRONOMER, WILL APPEAR IN NEXT WEEK'S ISSUE OF THIS PAPER.

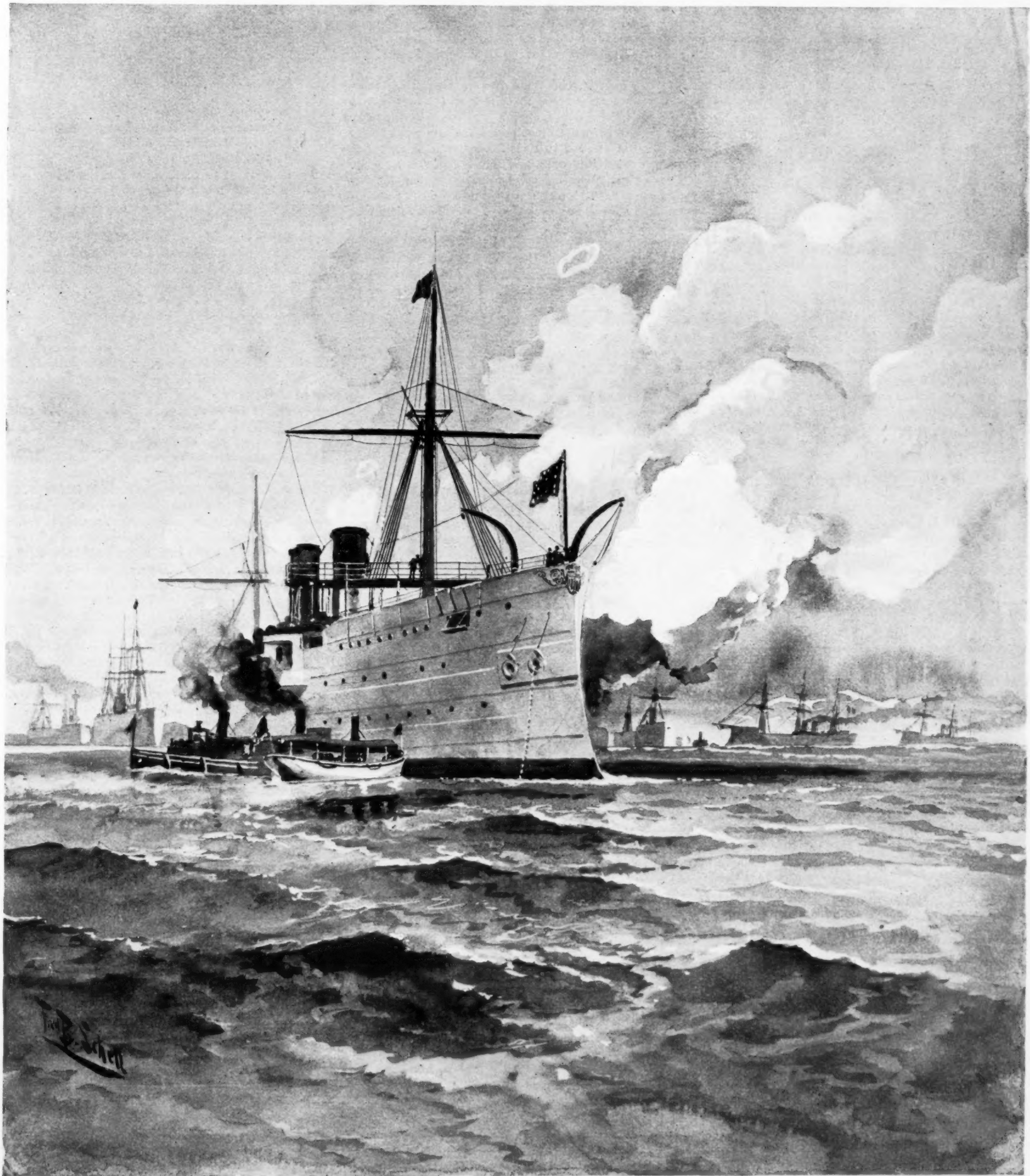
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CITY OF WASHINGTON

FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY

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12 WEEKS, \$1.00.]



THE COMING NAVAL PAGEANT.

THE UNITED STATES FLAG-SHIP "PHILADELPHIA" SALUTING THE VESSELS OF OTHER NATIONS AS THEY ENTER HAMPTON ROADS.
DRAWN BY FREDERIC B. SCHELL, FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY E. H. HART—[SEE ARTICLE ON EDITORIAL PAGE.]

LESLIE'S WEEKLY.

W. J. ARKELLPublisher.

NEW YORK, APRIL 13, 1893.

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THE LAW AND STRIKES.



ON November last certain labor organizations in New Orleans, impelled by sympathy with the draymen and handlers of freight who had quit work because higher wages were refused them, engaged in a strike which for a time paralyzed the business of the city, and as a result involved immense damage to the community at large. In all some forty-six organizations which had no real grievances participated in the strike. Among these were the electric-light men and the street-car employes, whose participation left the city in darkness and caused an entire suspension of street-car traffic. The strike resulted in failure, as was inevitable, but before it ended a suit was instituted in the United States court, under an act passed by Congress in 1890 for an injunction against the Workingmen's Amalgamated Council and the organizations identified with it. A decision was not had before the collapse of the strike, but the court determined, in view of the gravity of the questions involved, to formally pass upon the whole subject-matter, and its decision, based upon a careful consideration of all the facts, is just now announced.

This decision holds that any combination in the form of a trust or otherwise, or conspiracy, restraining interstate or foreign commerce, is unlawful, and renders every officer and member of the combining corporation liable to criminal prosecution and punishment. The New Orleans strike, it is held, was precisely such an unlawful combination. It arrested by force and intimidation the freedom of commerce; it entailed enormous losses upon the community, and it interfered with the personal rights of individual employes. In this holding the court is careful not to deny the right of workmen to combine for the protection of their interests. "It is conceded," says Judge Billings, "that the laboring organizations were at the outset lawful. But when lawful forces are put into unlawful channels, i.e., when lawful associations take on unlawful purposes and do unlawful acts, the associations themselves become unlawful." And he adds:

"The evil as well as the unlawfulness of the act of the defendants consists in this, that until certain demands of theirs were complied with they sought to prevent, and did prevent, everybody from moving the commerce of the city. It was the successful effort of the combination of the defendants to intimidate and overawe others who were at work in conducting or carrying on the commerce of the country in which the court finds their error and their violation of the statute. One of the intended results of their combined action was the forced stagnation of all the commerce which flowed through New Orleans. This intent and combined action are none the less unlawful because they included in their scope the paralysis of all other business within the city as well."

The importance of this decision is obvious. Under the law of 1890 the defendant labor leaders thus adjudged to be guilty of unlawful acts are not only liable to criminal prosecution and punishment, but are also liable in damages to three times the amount which any person may have sustained in his business or property from their action. Whether the United States authorities will proceed further in the case is not yet determined. But the principle laid down by the decision is equally applicable to organizations of employers and to combinations of employes, and in this aspect of the case its enunciation is at once significant and timely. There can be no doubt at all that some forms of capitalistic combination are in direct contravention of the spirit and letter of the national statute. The Reading coal combine was such an unlawful conspiracy. It put a stop to the natural production and movement of a necessary article of common consumption, and was thus a restraint upon commerce. The same is true of the coal combine which the Minnesota Legislature is

now bringing into court. The regulations of carrying companies, of whatever sort, which obstruct the free movement of food-products may be classed under the same head. Indeed, the act of 1890 was expressly designed to prevent combinations of this character, and in one of its sections specifically provides for the punishment of individuals and corporations which may "monopolize or attempt to monopolize any part of the trade or commerce among the several States." It is plain that a general enforcement of the principle thus enunciated would be attended by far-reaching consequences. The law itself is undeniably based upon justice and sound considerations of public policy, and it is difficult to see how the interpretation put upon it by Judge Billings can be reversed. But, to the end that all uncertainty as to the scope of the law may be removed, it is to be hoped that in some way a decision by the court of last resort may be had at the earliest possible moment.

THE KANSAS SITUATION.

THE Populists of Kansas, baffled in their efforts during the recent legislative session to establish themselves in complete control of the State, are evidently resolved upon a fresh campaign of violence. According to trustworthy reports they are now organizing all along the line, with a view of accomplishing their purpose, by fair means or foul, two years hence. The State officers elected by them openly avow their purpose to employ all the authority at their command for the advancement of the party interests. They will not hesitate to manipulate the returns and issue certificates of election to their friends without regard to the returns, and it is even said that one of the associate justices of the State is counted upon to further this desperate conspiracy. Every department of the State administration is represented, by a New York Times writer who has made a thorough investigation on the spot, to be in accord with this determination to hold the State without regard to law. Some of the leaders go so far as to denounce the constitution as an iniquitous instrument which is no longer entitled to respect. Undoubtedly many of the Populists of Kansas are honest in their convictions, but they are so entirely under the domination of their leaders that no protest against the contemplated revolutionary proceedings can be expected. We are not surprised to learn that, as a result of the movements now in progress, prudent business men are leaving the State, and others are adjusting their affairs with a view of doing so if the proposed anarchic plans are carried to a conclusion. It cannot be otherwise than that the State will suffer immensely in every way from the unscrupulous course of the men who have been temporarily thrown to the surface. Law and order will triumph in the end, as they always do, but it will take a good many years of honest effort to repair the injury inflicted by misguided men, intent upon their own aggrandizement and the furtherance of theories at war with the best interests of society.

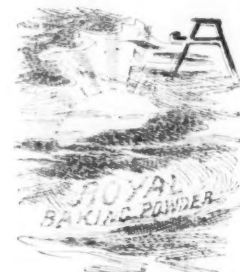
PRECAUTIONS AGAINST CHOLERA.



HE best sanitary authorities agree in the opinion that a cholera epidemic in Europe during the coming summer will be unavoidable, and that we can only escape a visitation of the pestilence by a resort to the most rigid quarantine and the maintenance of the most thorough and efficient sanitary precautions in all our great centres of population, especially on the Atlantic seaboard. Happily, there are indications that our quarantine authorities and local health boards realize the gravity of the peril which menaces us, and propose to employ all the resources at their command to avert it. In addition to the quarantine imposed at this port, measures will be adopted for railway and local steamboat disinfection everywhere throughout the State, with a view of preventing the introduction of the disease from other points in the country. But it is well to remember that none of these precautions will be effective if the steamship companies carrying steerage passengers are not held to an absolute compliance with the immigration laws. Some of these companies cannot be depended upon to co-operate with the authorities except under the very severest pressure. The Hamburg line, whose plague-ships were last year brought into this port in persistent disregard of every humane consideration, is at this moment landing immigrants at Canadian ports, avowedly for the purpose of evading our quarantine and immigration regulations, and it is not improbable that more direct attempts will be made, if the vigilance of the sanitary officials shall be relaxed, to dump upon our shores the scum and filth of Europe's disease-smitten centres. Already many of the immigrants coming through Canadian ports have found their way to interior towns in the West, some of them without undergoing any inspection whatever. Meanwhile, the news

comes from Russia that the cholera is steadily spreading in some parts of that Empire, that it is devastating south-eastern Hungary, has appeared in Austrian Galicia, and is being carried thence into Germany. It may be that a prohibition of all immigration will yet be found necessary to save us from the ravages of the pestilence, and if such necessity shall arise there must be no hesitancy in the assertion of the executive authority to that end.

A DANGEROUS DISCOVERY.



WELL-MEANING Englishman has been making electrical experiments to show that writing on the clouds is possible. Unfortunately for the world, he has been successful in his efforts, and he is now said to be perfecting an apparatus which shall place the clouds within the reach of all for this purpose. It does seem as if the authorities would be justified in incarcerating this experimental person for the balance of his days, compelling him to carry the secret of his discovery to his grave. Certainly if the picturesqueness of nature is to be maintained something of this sort should be done. It is bad enough to have our beautiful rocky crags decorated with advice as to the best nostrum to be used to cure influenza, and to have the simplicity of rural architecture destroyed by glaring allusions to tonics and hair-dyes, without placing the heavens themselves at the mercy of the advertising fiend.

If one chooses to think upon the possibilities arising from the invention in question, one cannot but see how dreadful the future must be for the lovers of cloud effects if the apparatus comes into general use. It is easy to imagine how one of the superb sunsets on the Hudson could be destroyed by having a cloud flit fitfully across the setting orb, inscribed with such a legend, for instance, as "If this sun were held in place by Barker's A. A. A. Glue she'd never set"; while higher up in the blue two larger clouds were announcing to a watching world that "Garahan's Hats are the only hats to wear," and that "Hawkins's Home Gazette for April will contain a poem by Anne Warrington Witherup." Worse still, this same Miss Witherup might from the proceeds of her poem manage to acquire one of these machines herself, and so inflict her quatrains and sonnets upon a hundred square miles of territory at once. Obscure and impecunious joke-writers would be found also using clouds instead of pads upon which to write their lucubrations; stories which conscientious editors keep from the public eye could, and no doubt would, be rescued from oblivion in this fashion; but most dreadful of all complications would be the inevitable use of the clouds for the conveying of messages of affection from engaged young men to their fiancées. When one reflects upon the substance of the average love-letter, and realizes that all this stuff could be dashed off on a cloud to delight one beating heart and sicken a million others, the enormity of the inventor's offense becomes so apparent as to be appalling.

Of course if the government could regulate the cloud-writing business some of these distressing consequences might be avoided. If important news could be distributed or messages of necessity be delivered by this use of the clouds to the exclusion of all petty uses thereof, the invention might even prove a blessing. It cannot be denied that news is in a sense public property, but, like much other public property, is available for those only who can pay for it. If clouds could be made to take the place of the newspapers a great many people who never hear any news because they cannot afford the luxury of a newspaper would get in reality what they have a right to. Then again, a man detained down-town unexpectedly could scribble off a message on a convenient cloud that happened to be drifting in the direction of his far-distant home, which his wife could not fail to see, thereby saving expense and wear and tear on the telegraph-operator's nerves. For ships at sea, too, the invention might prove a blessing if used within proper limits. It rarely happens that a vessel on the broad ocean goes for twenty-four hours without encountering enough clouds to write a serial story on, and in this way a pleasant interchange of courtesies between those at home and those on the deep could be kept up.

The chief danger of the invention lies in its prostitution to ignoble uses, and unless something can be done to obviate this danger all civilized nations should frown upon it and its ingenious discoverer.

THE WORLD'S FAIR CHAUTAUQUA.

THE Columbian Exposition at Chicago will be much more than an object-lesson of the world's material progress. It will be, in a sense, a world's school for the discussion of living problems which concern all the race, and the exhibition of the triumphs of intellectual activity in all important spheres of inquiry. Under the direction of the Congress Auxiliary, arrangements have been made for over one hundred international congresses, which will be held during the months of the exposition in the permanent Memorial

Art Palace. These congresses will be of a two-fold character: first, general assemblies for the presentation, "in appropriate popular discourses, suitable for world-wide publication, of the progress made in all departments of civilized life"; and second, "special congresses for the consideration of scientific, technical, and other subjects not suitable for such popular presentation." The Art Palace is of such dimensions, and so arranged, that it will be possible to have two general congresses of three thousand persons each, and twenty special congresses of from three hundred to seven hundred persons each, in session at the same time, and, if occasion shall demand, to hold three times as many meetings within a single day by arranging different programmes for morning, afternoon, and evening sessions. Altogether over seven thousand persons—scholars, scientists, and leaders in all the realms of thought and varied activity in the principal countries of the world, are co-operating to secure the success of this greatest of all Chautauquas.

There is little hazard in predicting that this novel and unique feature of the exposition will add immensely to its attractiveness in the eyes of many who would find no special satisfaction in a mere material display. After all, a nation's strength does not mainly consist in the development of the physical. It is the intellectual and moral forces which chiefly assure stability and safety, and whatever tends to stimulate and strengthen these must always command the approval of thoughtful minds. As illustrating the scope of the proposed congresses, we append the programme as arranged up to the present time:

May—Woman's Progress, The Public Press, Medicine and Surgery.
June—Temperance, Moral and Social Reform; Commerce and Finance.
July—Music, Literature, Education.
August—Engineering, Art, Architecture, etc.; Government, Law Reform, Political Science, etc.; General Department, Science and Philosophy.
September—Labor, Religious Missions, and Church Societies; Sunday Rest.
October—Public Health, Agriculture.

THE LESSON OF THE NAVAL PAGEANT.



THE American people should remember that the coming naval pageant is to be something more than a show. It is well for this government to spend three hundred thousand dollars in entertaining the ships of other nations in these Columbian days simply as a matter of honor to itself and to the great discoverer.

It is also well that a superb and striking exhibition should be made of the advance in constructing sea-craft in the last four hundred years, and that war-ships, the highest type of modern vessels, the consummation of the highest mechanical skill of mankind, should be used for that purpose. Moreover, such a pageant will have its lessons for commerce, and in the evolutions to be practiced there will be much in seamanship and in naval manoeuvring that will be useful.

But the chief value of this assembling and of its manoeuvres, strategical and otherwise, will be found in the fact that it will afford an ocular demonstration to other countries that the United States is really a nation; one of the first class, and possessed of a nation's trappings. Since the Civil War there has been no real disposition on the part of other nations to look upon us as an insignificant Power. The latent strength of the United States has been recognized as a force too tremendous to be trifled with. But while this is true, we have been lamentably deficient in the equipment needed to compel respect or resent insult, just or unjust. Our navy has been almost a laughing stock, and has almost justified a doubt whether we were a nation of the first grade.

Until an agreement of absolute international arbitration shall be established, and so long as each nation must be a law unto itself, force will be recognized as the measure of a nation's sovereignty. Isolated as the United States is, a naval force is, and has been, all that we need to assure our safety from without. Moreover, the surest way to prevent war, international or civil, is to bring to the highest perfection every engine of war. Ability to cause destruction and devastation is just the special reason why destruction and devastation should not be wrought, and the most certain method of compelling peace is to make war so costly in life and property that a nation will use every honorable means to avoid it. For peaceful reasons, therefore, as well as for the development of an essential factor of our national life on its physical side, the creation of a new navy has been a matter of congratulation to patriotic citizens. To exhibit part of this new navy to other nations should also be, in view of its importance to ourselves, a matter of pardonable pride.

The suggestion has been made that perhaps the most entertaining evidence of our advance in naval capabilities would be an exhibition of the pneumatic-gun cruiser *Vesuvius* in target-shooting. Should the difficulties in perfecting a new fuse for the explosion of a charge of gun-cotton be overcome in time for the review, the exhibition

would be doubly interesting. In case the new fuse is not ready the old Merriam fuses, which the *Vesuvius* once tried successfully, might be used for this occasion. The destruction of some hulk at the distance of a mile by means of an air torpedo would be an object-lesson that would most seriously impress our visitors. Ever since the *Vesuvius* has been built she has been an object of much curiosity to other nations. Italy has asked the Cramps about the cost of constructing one like her, Spain has made inquiries about her, a high-grade admiral of France has examined her personally and made report on her, and two or three sets of Japanese officials have clambered about her pneumatic guns and puzzled over her powers. If the *Vesuvius* is perfected, as doubtless she will be very soon, it is safe to say that no war-ship would dare approach a harbor she was guarding. Should a demonstration of her capabilities induce other governments to make use of this system in naval affairs, it would make warfare still more a matter of improbability and add to the civilizing influence of this country upon the nations of the earth.

In addition to all this the naval review will practically present the advance guard of the revival of the American merchant marine, contracts for several splendid specimens of which have just been signed in Philadelphia. There is no reason to believe that Admiral Gherardi, in whose charge the details of the naval pageant have been placed, will neglect the slightest opportunity to show to others, as well as to ourselves, how complete our advancement in naval affairs, and especially in ship-construction, has been. Admiral Gherardi is soon to retire, and the closing opportunity of this efficient officer's career is one that has come to few men of his profession.

THE PRESIDENT AND THE OFFICE-SEEKERS.

THERE is a good deal of dissatisfaction among Democratic partisans of the more violent sort with Mr. Cleveland's course as to appointments to office. They cannot understand or excuse his indifference to their appeals for an immediate removal of all Republican incumbents, and their discontent is increased by his failure to recognize, in the appointments thus far made, the purely office-seeking and venal element of the party. In some cases he has had the audacity to appoint men who are actually unknown to the party-heelers who run saloons and gin-mills in the party interest, and this indication of a purpose on the part of the President to do his own thinking and employ the appointing power in the interest of the public rather than for the benefit of worthless beggars for office has produced an uproar and gnashing of teeth which may fairly be characterized as indescribable.

It is not likely, however, that Mr. Cleveland will be frightened by any amount of clamor from the position he has assumed. He will select Democrats for the more important positions within his gift, and he will no doubt take into account considerations of party service; but he is a stubborn man, and it is not probable that he will permit himself to be hurried into a premature performance of his duty, or abdicate the authority of his office in favor of party bosses who are seeking through the distribution of the Federal appointments to pay their personal debts. Undoubtedly he will make mistakes; his somewhat exaggerated conception of his own sagacity may make him now and then unjust; the best men will not in all cases be selected; but if he shall adhere to the course so far pursued he will have the people with him, and he can look with serene complacency upon the wriggling and snarling place-hunters whose egregious aspirations he has disappointed.

TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

If Professor Ruge, the German geographer, is correct, the discovery of America was a remarkably cheap performance. According to this investigator, who has examined all the accessible records, the actual expenses of the first voyage amounted to only the modest sum of seventy-five hundred dollars. This does not include the cost of the caravels, but does include the amount paid to their officers and crews. The yearly pay of the admiral was three hundred and twenty dollars, while the monthly allowance of the sailors was less than two dollars and a half each. Captains were paid one hundred and ninety-two dollars per year, and pilots an average of about one hundred and forty dollars. Certainly there is no ground for complaint that the expedition was extravagantly managed. Many an aspiring latter-day explorer in the field of politics has expended a greater sum in "setting up" a primary meeting than was needed to discover a continent and re-adjust the geographical relationships of the world.

THE prevalent belief that there is no progress in Russia is likely to be disturbed by the exhibition which is to be made by Russian women at the Columbian Fair. This exhibit will be large and embrace many industries. One of its important features will be a display of laces and embroideries, which are expected to find a new market in this country, being exceedingly fine and comparatively inexpensive. The exhibit will also contain a medical and hospital department, illustrating the progress of Russian

women in the practice of medicine and surgery. It is said that the movement for higher education for women in Russia, and also for their professional education and training in industrial vocations, has made great progress in recent years. An adequate exhibit of the work accomplished in this direction will prove at once interesting and instructive. It will be especially valuable as contributing to a correct understanding of the development of the forces of civilization in a country whose friendship has been manifested in some important crises of our history, and which by very many is regarded as still in the clutches of barbarism.

THE English government has been moved by the recent agitation of the question of immigration here, and by the migration of Russian Jews into Great Britain, to send a commission to this country for the purpose of making a thorough study of our laws, quarantine, and medical regulations, methods of inspection, etc., with a view of establishing a statutory system which will meet the exigencies of the home situation. Much uneasiness appears to have been caused among Englishmen by the fact that, since our laws have been made more stringent, immigrant ships from other countries in Europe leave a portion of their undesirable steerage passengers at British ports, and the solicitude is the more acute because it is no longer possible to deport these unwelcome strangers to the United States as "assisted" immigrants. The action of the government looking to the adoption of a more vigorous policy of exclusion should beget on the part of our own authorities still greater vigilance, to the end that the immigrant hordes, shut out entirely from Great Britain, may not precipitate themselves upon us in such volume as to engulf us and our institutions.

PHOTOGRAPH OF BABY RUTH.

THERE was such a demand for the issue of FRANK LESLIE'S WEEKLY which contained the handsome picture of Mrs. Cleveland and Baby Ruth that the edition was exhausted within a few days of the day of publication. The publishers, in response to requests from all over the country for the picture, have had photographs made from the original sketch by the well-known photographers, Pach Brothers, of New York. These photographs are cabinet size, and are exceedingly good portraits of little Miss Cleveland and her popular mother. They will be sent, post-paid, on receipt of 25 CENTS EACH.

The money received from the sale of these photographs will be donated by FRANK LESLIE'S WEEKLY to some children's charitable institution in New York City, and such donation might most appropriately be considered in the light of a contribution by her many friends in honor of the "little mistress of the White House."

No photographs of this picture not bearing the imprint of Pach Bros., or the words "Copyrighted by FRANK LESLIE'S WEEKLY," are genuine. Address all orders to the publishers.

ARKELL WEEKLY COMPANY,
110 Fifth Avenue, New York.

LITERARY CONTEST NO. 2.

ANOTHER MISSING-WORD COMPETITION.

For the benefit of those unfamiliar with these competitions, we repeat to some extent the wording of our first announcement. These word competitions have been the rage in England, and have in some instances been participated in by over 200,000 persons, each person contributing a shilling entrance-fee, and the total amount of the entrance-fees of the 200,000 or more participants being divided equally among those who supplied the missing word. In such cases some one hundred or more successful "word suppliers" received nearly \$500 each.

Here are the terms of the present contest: Each person who wishes to try to supply the missing word in the paragraph that will presently follow must cut out the "Missing-Word Coupon" on this page of FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY, and with name and address and the missing word plainly written in the proper blank spaces, send the same to this office, together with twenty-five cents in postage-stamps or currency. The total of the entrance-fees will be divided equally among those who correctly supply the missing word. This coupon will be printed in the paper each week until the close of the contest. The contest closes at noon May 1st, and no coupons can be received after that date and hour.

This is the paragraph, which is a quotation from a well-known American author, whose works are to be found in every public, and almost every private, library:

"He has ———— the beard of the King of Spain."

Competitors may make as many attempts as they choose, but each attempt must be made on a coupon taken from this paper and accompanied by the entrance-fee of twenty-five cents. But one correct answer can be credited to the same name.

In addition to their pro-rata share of the total amount of money received, the LESLIE will give the three persons first sending in the correct word \$25, \$15, and \$10 respectively—the first receiving \$25, the second \$15, and the third \$10. To each of the first one hundred persons sending in coupons (whether successful or not), it will give the LESLIE photograph of "Mrs. Cleveland and Baby Ruth."

THE MISSING-WORD COUPON.

Entrance-fee to the contest, twenty-five cents in currency or stamps. Cut this coupon out, fill up the blanks, and with the entrance-fee post it to the Arkell Weekly Company, 110 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

Name.....
Street.....
Post Office.....
Missing word.....
April 13th, 1893.

In order that there may be no doubt as to the legality of these contests we append the following official letter, received by the publishers of the LESLIE:

"WASHINGTON, D. C., December 23d, 1892.
"DEAR SIR:—General Tyner is absent in New York; hence, I acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 21st instant.
"The modified advertisement of your 'Missing-Word Contest' seems to comply in every particular with the suggestions made by the assistant attorney-general in his letter of the 20th instant. The scheme as it now stands does not in any wise conflict with the provisions of the lottery law.
Very respectfully,
R. W. HAYNES,
"Acting Assistant Attorney-General."



NOTABLE JEWS OF THE UNITED STATES.—VIII.
RABBI SOLOMON SCHINDLER.

RABBI SOLOMON SCHINDLER.

IN no section of our country is the Jew known so little as in New England. Misconception as to Jews and Judaism prevails in all classes; there are large towns where no Jews have ever resided, and where, spite of the newspaper, the public school, and the modern means of communication, the accepted idea of a Jew is the jargon-speaking pack-peddler whose honesty and cleanliness are both frequently quoted below par. In the larger New England cities the Jews have for years had their places of worship and their organized congregations, and there, through industry, thrift, and good citizenship, they are fast living down prejudices which are centuries old.

Much of the progress in this direction is due to the labors of Rabbi Solomon Schindler, of Boston, whose liberal interpretations of Judaism and lectures on "The True Mission of Israel" did much to enlighten both Jew and Gentile on the subject.

Rabbi Schindler was born at Neisse, in Silesia, in 1842; attended the preparatory college in his native city and at Breslau, and received instruction in Hebrew and the Talmud from his father. Before he had finished his rabbinical studies he left

Breslau for Ober-Glogau, to attend the normal school and perfect himself as a pedagogue. He completed the course, then passed the examinations at Breslau, and later the *pro schola et rectoratu* at Buren in Westphalia, obtaining the title of rector.

In 1871, dissatisfied with affairs in Europe, his religious ideas not being attuned to those of his orthodox neighbors, he came to America with his wife and four children, and a few months later became the rabbi of the congregation Adath Emuno, at Hoboken, New Jersey. In 1874 he went to Boston as the rabbi of the Adath Israel congregation, which then worshipped in a small chapel on Pleasant Street. Rabbi Schindler soon became popular, his lectures were largely attended, and ten years after his arrival in Boston his congregation moved to the imposing temple on Columbus Avenue, which it now occupies.

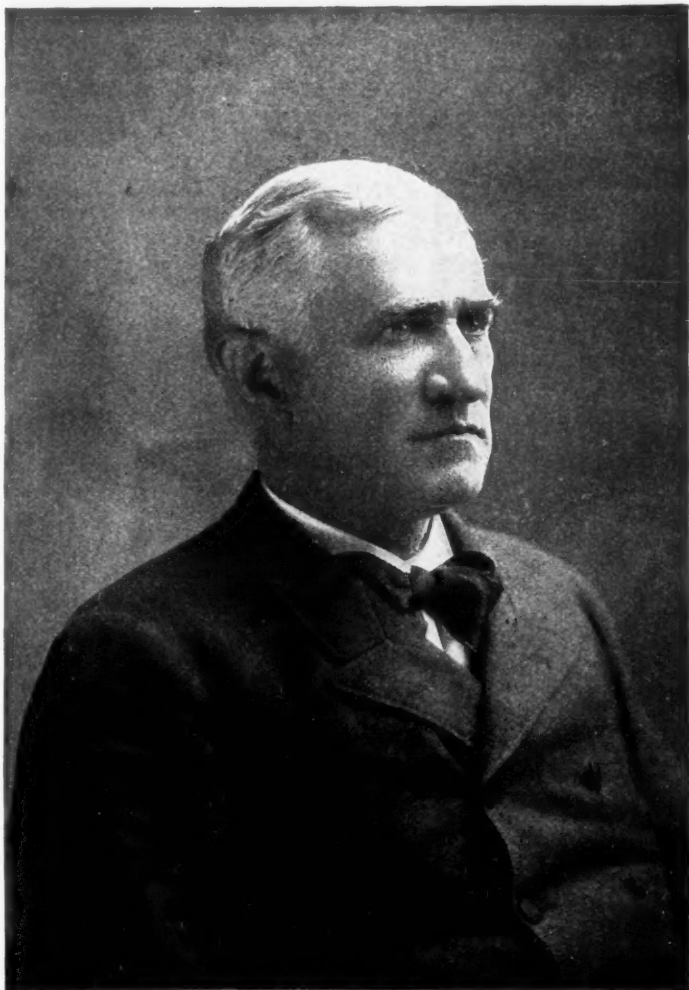
Rabbi Schindler's articles in the *Arena* stamped him a liberal of the extreme school, while his works, "Messianic Expectations and Modern Judaism," and "Dissolving Views in the History of Judaism," give proof of his scholarly attainments.

He was elected a member of the Boston school board for three years in 1888 without opposition, and at the expiration of his term was re-elected.

ISIDOR LEWI.

THE BICYCLIST ON THE ROAD.

Now that the winter is over and past, and the spring days have come with their sunshine and balmy airs, bicyclists are everywhere emerging from their seclusion and mounting their wheels for exercise and pleasure. All the outlying avenues of the metropolis and the country roads for many miles away are thronged with riders. They go singly and in pairs, and not infrequently as groups, sometimes extending their runs over the excellent roads of northern New Jersey as well as long distances up the Hudson. Now that women have so largely taken to the wheel, its male devotees find an additional element of enjoyment in this diversion, and it is not improbable that the exercise has promoted many a romance which would never otherwise have matured. An illustration on this page depicts a pair of riders who have extended their excursion to a country village far inland, where the bicycle has not yet become as familiar as it has in our more populous communities. They have reached the village tavern, and have paused to refresh themselves at the hospitable pump, which, while less poetic than the old-fashioned well with its oaken bucket, just as fully satisfies the bibulous demands of all comers. While the riders slake their thirst the loungers



HON. THOMAS F. BAYARD, UNITED STATES AMBASSADOR TO GREAT BRITAIN.—PHOTOGRAPH BY BELL.—[SEE PAGE 235.]

about the tavern display a natural rural curiosity as to their wheels. One of them is carefully examining the new pneumatic tire, while others look on with mingled complacency and interest at the vision which has suddenly burst upon them. The picture is delightfully realistic, and it illustrates a not-infrequent experience. There is health for both body and mind in bicycling, and its growing popularity affords a gratifying illustration of the increasing interest which is felt among our people of all classes in those forms of recreation, especially, which contribute to wholesome physical development.



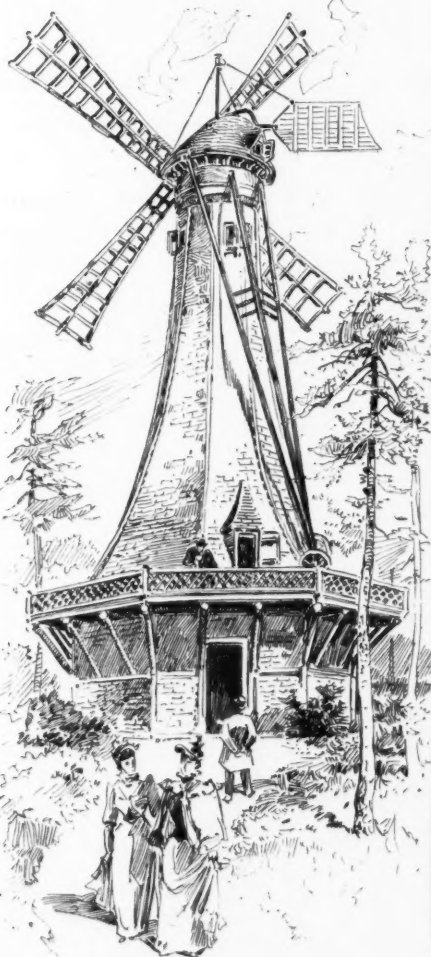
AMATEUR BICYCLISTS, OUT FOR A DAY'S RUN IN THE COUNTRY, AWAKEN RURAL CURIOSITY.—DRAWN BY HARRY S. WATSON.



Joseph Jefferson.



Crow's Nest Rear View



Joe Jefferson's Dutch Wind Mill & Studio



Joe Jefferson in his Studio.



Destruction of "Crow's Nest" from Bay Shore.

"CROW'S NEST," THE SUMMER RESIDENCE OF JOSEPH JEFFERSON, THE ACTOR, ON BUTTERMILK BAY, MASSACHUSETTS, DESTROYED BY FIRE APRIL 1ST.—FROM SKETCHES BY C. UPHAM.—[SEE PAGE 235.]

HAWAII.

THE POPULATION, CLIMATE, SOIL, AND CUSTOMS OF THE ISLANDS.

THE Hawaiian Islands are entirely of volcanic origin. The history of their formation and development is written plainly on the features of the land, which to the geologist is an open book. The group forms a chain extending from northwest to southeast. The northern islands were formed first by an outpouring of lava from the ocean bed. After a considerable period of time other submarine volcanoes produced the other islands in their order, from northwest to southeast, each being, as a rule, larger and higher than the preceding one. The rocks of the northern islands are much decomposed, and the surface is worn down, rounded, and eroded by the action of wind and water. Ranaï, the northernmost but one, is known as the Garden Island, and is the most beautiful and fertile of the group. Hawaii is the last and largest, and contains areas of bare lava as yet uncovered with vegetation, as well as more or less fertile districts, according to the age and state of decomposition of the lava which forms the soil.

For the greater part of the year the trade-winds blow steadily from the northeast. They come laden with moisture, which is precipitated as it strikes the land. It so happens that the windward side of the island has abundant rains while the lee side suffers for lack of water. The opposite sides of each island present striking contrasts, the northeastern coasts being bold cliffs notched with deep gorges, visited by frequent and heavy rains, and covered with the most luxuriant vegetation, while the lee sides of the islands present a low coast-line and a rocky and barren soil—almost a desert. The islands enjoy perpetual summer without oppressive heat.

The most wonderful spectacle on the islands is the volcano of Kilauea. It is on the southern end of Hawaii, where the process of island-making is still in progress. It is a vast caldron full of molten, seething, white-hot rock.

Honolulu is the only town of any size or importance on the islands. It is on the lee side of Oahu. Water is obtained from mountain streams and artesian wells. Here is concentrated all the business of the islands. It is the centre and source of all political and social activity. From the time when Kamahamaha, the first king of the country, established it as his capital, till the present time, it has been the scene of all the important events of Hawaiian history. More than half of the town is Chinese. Their shops are everywhere. No one can compete with them. They do not interest themselves in politics, but they know how to practice bribery in the most refined and seductive way. A number of lottery games are run by them in defiance of law. The tickets are displayed in the windows, and the place of drawing is surrounded daily by an anxious crowd.

The native Hawaiians are continually concentrating in the capital, where they find better chances to work—or idle—than in the country, which is being desolated to make sugar plantations. The men wear the ordinary dress of Europeans, but the women wear a loose gown called a *holoku*, very much in the style of what is known as a Mother Hubbard in the United States. The natives live a careless, cheerful life, feasting and merry-making whenever they can, and lounging and sleeping away their abundant leisure. They are skillful mechanics, and engage with more or less success in all the occupations pursued by Europeans. They consider manual labor degrading, and will not work as domestic servants.

The *luau* is a great feature of Hawaiian life. Luau is given on all occasions. If the Legislature is to be bribed, the members are all invited to a luau, well fed and feasted, filled with gin, cajoled and flattered, and finally paid their price—usually a ridiculously small one. If foreign newspaper reporters come here they must receive a favorable impression by being taken to a luau. When the native is born, is married or dies, a luau must celebrate the event. The first step in making a luau is to dig a large hole in the ground, fill it with stones, and build a large fire on top. When the stones are well heated the fire is raked away and the meat of one or more hogs, wrapped in the large leaves of the banana-plant, is placed among the hot stones and covered up. In the course of an hour or two it is well cooked. The table is spread on the floor, which is covered with clean mats and fresh flowers and fern-leaves. All sorts of native and foreign food are provided. The guests sit or recline on the floor and eat with their fingers. The natives very seriously resent it if a foreigner has the bad manners to use knife or fork where others do not. Poi takes the place of bread. It is a stiff paste made

from the root of the taro, a plant like the water-lily. After the feast there is music and dancing. The music is usually produced by two or three guitars and a fiddle. The natives have good voices and sing well. Three or four dancing-girls appear, wearing thin, loose dresses. The *hula* begins by a gentle swaying and balancing of the body to the time of the music. As the music becomes faster the movements become bolder and freer, and develop into contortions of abandoned and indescribable indecency.

The domestic relations of the Hawaiians were very different from those of Europeans. The children inherited only from their mother, both as to rank and property. This was rendered a necessary rule by the difficulty often experienced in determining the parentage of the child. As an example of how mixed and uncertain family affairs become here, it may be related that Kalakaua was a son of one John Blossom, an American mulatto. His sister, the deposed queen, had no more dignified title than Makaehe Sore-eyes till her brother became king and metamorphosed her into a princess. The ex-heir-apparent, Kaiulani, is supposed to be the grandchild of the said John Blossom. Who her parents actually are is not known.

There is something peculiarly enervating and demoralizing about the climate of Hawaii. The uniform warmth destroys the tone and elasticity of mind and body. The effect of the environment on the morals of those who reside here for a number of years is marked. It is this utter want of principle of any kind that renders self-government a ludicrous and disastrous failure in these islands. If Hawaii had a system like the election of president by a college of electors, as in the United States, the electors chosen would not vote for the candidate of their party, but just unblushingly sell out to the highest bidder. The missionary party is the only faction that makes any claim to honesty. A glance at their political record shows how little care they have for anything but pelf and power. In 1887 they got up a revolution against Kalakaua. Their greed was such that the plentiful political plunder was distributed within a small clique known as the Family Compact, and the real promoters of what was called the reform found themselves and the country in a worse condition than ever. The unpopularity of the missionaries was so great that in 1890 they were voted out in spite of all precautions and the immense power of the government machinery. In the Legislature of 1892 they found themselves in a hopeless minority. They managed to form a coalition with another party of the House, the Liberals, and pledged themselves to maintain the principle of legislative control of the Cabinet. The demand was that the queen should call a member of the assembly who could command a majority of the Legislature. There was for a while a bitter struggle over the "principle." But the first opportunity the missionaries got to make a profitable deal they took advantage of, basely betrayed their allies, became reconciled with the queen's favorites, condoned their crimes, and joined in their raids on the public treasury. The price of their treachery was three positions in the Cabinet. The queen, after much labor and outlay, succeeded in getting a legislative majority to oust the compromise Cabinet. She appointed one of her own, and, flushed by success, she attempted the *coup* which lost her her throne. In attempting to promulgate a constitution disfranchising the whites she aroused such general indignation that some action had to be taken. Many people of all classes joined the movement, but the missionaries managed to get control of the new organization. While they required the support of their armed followers they behaved fairly well, and there was a show of reform; but when they succeeded in getting the American Minister (Stevens) to protect them with the American flag, they threw off their disguise and appeared again as the old Family Compact. They are reveling in the spoils now, enjoying the proceeds of the lotteries, the opium trade, the public lands. They are carrying things on in a most arbitrary way, and for revenue exclusively, secure in a position which they would not occupy for a day were it not for the protection of the American government.

D. L. HUNTSMAN.

[Note by the Editor.—In printing the above article from the editor of *The Liberal*, of Honolulu, we do not make ourselves responsible for his criticisms of men and measures. He will shortly furnish an article on the leper colony of Hawaii, which will no doubt prove of special interest. If we are to annex these islands it is well to keep in mind the fact that we will absorb, with other things, this peculiarly interesting institution. Mr. Huntsman says on this subject: "The photographer refused to furnish photographs for illustration, fearing that he would be boycotted. Much pressure has been brought to bear upon me to induce me to abandon the writing up of the subject, but *The Liberal* doesn't care much about pressure."

THE BIRTH OF SPRING.

"Love, love!" cooeth the dove,
Down in the new green wheat,
Flecking the dew from the shimmering blades
With each trip of his little pink feet.
"Love, love!" answereth dove
Up on the sunny hill,
Where she hovers around—till the new nest be
found—
The shell of the old nest still.
Peep, peep; gentle as sleep
Creepeth the meadow grass,
Emerald-green, with a silvery sheen
Where the glimmering sunbeams pass.
Bright, bright, to the amorous light,
Leapeth the tender leaves,
While silent below, to the rivulet's flow
The water-rush wakes and weaves.
When lo! cometh rain on the lattice-pane,
And falleth all night and day;
Then flasheth the sun on the woodlands dun,
And driveth the mists away.
And high in the boughs where the south wind
soughs,
The mocking-birds whirl and sing:
The new earth is born! 'Tis Creation's morn;
The pledge of God's love is spring.
FORT WORTH, TEXAS. BELLE HUNT.

PHENIE'S LETTER.

BY J. L. HARBOUR.

AUNT PHENIE'S husband, big Pete, was a cook on a Mississippi River steamboat, but Aunt Phenie "couldn't b'ar de watah" and she stayed on dry land and reigned supreme as mistress of the kitchen in the family of a wealthy man who lived in a large inland city.

Aunt Phenie and Pete did not see each other oftener than three or four times a year, but about once a month Aunt Phenie would present herself at the door of the daughter of her mistress, and when the door was opened she would say:

"Scuse me, Miss Libbie, but is yo' busy jess now?"

"No, not very, Aunt Phenie; can I do anything for you?"

"Yes, Miss Libbie, if you'd please be so kind."

Aunt Phenie would then produce from under her big apron a sheet of blue-ruled paper and a large orange-yellow envelope with a postage-stamp upside down and in the wrong corner.

"If yo' could tek de time to write a lettah to Pete fo' me, Miss Libbie, I'd be 'bliged to yo'—an' any time yo' wants waffleses an' honey fo' brekfus yo' has only to say so."

"Waffleses" and honey were delicacies dear to the palate of Miss Libbie, who would always say:

"Certainly I'll write to Pete for you. Come right in;" and Miss Libbie would seat herself at her desk with the sheet of letter paper and the yellow envelope before her. Although she knew perfectly well what she would be called upon to write, Miss Libbie would always ask:

"What do you want me to write, Aunt Phenie?"

"Well, fust off, Miss Libbie, I wants yo' to gib it good to dat shifless, onfeelin' Pete fo' not sendin' me no money. Jess tell 'im dat hit doan' mek no difference if I is airmin' wages. He's mahied me an' hits 'is place to s'port me. Gib hit to 'im good on dat p'int, Miss Libbie!"

Miss Libbie's stub pen scratches away vigorously for a few minutes and then she asks:

"Very well; what now, Phenie?"

"Yo' arsk 'im w'y he doan' come home en' see me? Yo' jess gib hit to dat triflin' Pete on dat p'int. Doan' spar 'im, Miss Libbie. Tell 'im not to say as how he cayn't git erway, 'cause hit's a big lie an' de truf ain't in 'im! Tell 'im I says dat he's de biggest liab on top ob de big round airth anyhow; tell 'im dat strong, Miss Libbie."

Miss Libbie scratches forth this tender message, and again she asks:

"What now, Aunt Phenie?"

"Jess tell 'im dat I'se made up my min' to hab a divocement from sech an idle, triflin', no-count pusson as he is. Tell 'im I'll do dat ve'y thing if he doan' spruce up an' be somebody. Jess gib 'im a good scare on dat p'int. Tell 'im I feels myse'f disgraced by bein' tied to any sech a ign'ant niggah as he is. Cayn't even write 'is own name, an' is gin'ally wuffess. Tell 'im I'se 'shamed to b'ar his name. Jess tell 'im dat in de very sassiest way!"

Poor Pete would be further threatened and maligned for a page or two, when Miss Libbie would ask:

"Anything else, Aunt Phenie?"

"Yes, Miss Libbie; hit's time now fo' de 'ligion."

"The religion?"

"Yes, Miss Libbie. I mustn't sen' Pete a lettah 'bout no 'ligion in hit. Gord knows he needs hit! Arsk 'im how hit is wiv 'is 'mortal, dyin' soul. Arsk 'im if he's still livin' in de hope ob glory. Tell 'im does he still claim de promises all de time, an' if he's shuah he kin

read 'is title cl'ar to mansions in de skies. Arsk 'im all dat."

Miss Libbie duly questions Pete regarding his spiritual condition, when Phenie says:

"Guess we'd better put in a little mo' 'ligion, Miss Libbie. Gord knows Pete cayn't git too much of it. Arsk 'im does he feel shuah dat he know jess whar he stan's, an' if he's had de blessed asshu'ance dat he's been snatched as a bran' from de burnin'. Tell 'im does he know dat hell is paved wid sinnahs, ob which he is chief, an' arsk 'im is he ready to flee from de wraf to come. I mus' put in lots o' 'ligion, Miss Libbie, or I won't feel I'se done my duty by dat man."

Two or three pages of "ligion" must be added before Phenie would say:

"I guess mebbe dat'll do now, Miss Libbie. Dat's a lubly lettah, an' he doan' deserve hit."

On one occasion she brought to the letter-writing duty something that she kept concealed under her apron until the usual terrific scolding and the "ligion" had been written, when she brought forth the hidden object, which proved to be one of Phenie's inch-long, jet-black and crinkly braids of hair. She had this attractive souvenir of herself in a little cracked tea-cup.

"I jess wanted to arsk one mo' favoh ob yo', Miss Libbie. You know dat bottle ob nice, sweet-smellin' stuff you is got dar on yo' dress—in-case?"

"My bottle of violet perfumery, Phenie?"

"Dat's hit. Hit do smell so beautiful, an' I'd jess like to know, Miss Libbie, if yo'd be willin' to sprinkle a few draps o' dat 'fumery on dis ha'r ob mine dat I'se gwine to sen' to Pete to 'member me by? Jess a drap or two, Miss Libbie. I knows dat triflin' Pete don't deserve no such 'tention, but hit'll please 'im mightily to git hit, an' so I'se gwine to jess tuck dis bit o' ha'r into de lettah fo' 'im. Oh, tank yo', Miss Libbie. How nice dat do smell now! Pete'll be mighty proud o' dat. I knows somebody what's gwine to hab hot waffleses an' honey fo' her brekfus! shuah as she libs; 'deed I does, Miss Libbie."

WOMAN AS A POLITICIAN.

Who dares not follow Truth where'er
Her footsteps lead,
But says, "Oh, guide not there, nor there!
I have not strength to follow where
My feet would bleed;
But show me worn ways, trodden fair
By feet more brave!"
Who fears to stand in Truth's broad glare,
What others dared not will not dare,
Is but a slave.

THE unrest of the times, the rapid development of social life and all branches of human activity, the disintegration and dissolution of long-established customs and ideas, the fermentation of society—in brief, the death-struggle of the old and the birth-agony of the glorious new, have ushered in an important actor in the great drama of a nation's perpetuity—woman as a politician! the product of the spirit of the age, the solemn protest against injustice, mentally and physically dwarfed childhood, crushed and starving proletarianism—destined, despite the religious and political prejudice of the day, to become a resistless force, a mighty factor in the moulding and upbuilding of that *true republic* where "injury to one shall be the concern of all." Wendell Phillips said truly, "People see with their prejudices; not with their eyes." Prejudice exists because ignorance exists, and the cause of woman is being advanced, not so much because of a clear conception of woman's rights, as that the supreme and paramount question of human rights (which amounts to the same) is everywhere asserting itself with such force and power that to doubt its ultimate and complete triumph would be to doubt the existence of a God of truth and justice. Kept in the background for unnumbered ages, vibrating between the condition of slave and superintendent of the kitchen, taught nothing but those flimsy accomplishments which would catch the eye of the prospective husband or master, ridiculed and rebuked whenever she attempted to escape from silken serfdom, abused whenever she crossed the line which hoary patriarchs grown gray in sin, and Jewish prophets, sad wanderers from God's chosen way, had stretched across her path; fettered by superstition and gagged by compulsory piety, old Paul with a Corinthian text, woman has risen not by the growth of civilization but through it, and despite the almost insurmountable barriers and obstacles placed in her way, has climbed the sublime heights of endeavor and achievement, winning, if not wearing, laurels in every department and profession of life. To-day she is taking another step upward and onward, and is being admitted to the domain of politics, where she bids fair to maintain in the future as in the past the standard of God and home.

She is being accorded, it is true, a reluctant

welcome, and women ("poppies 'mid the corn") gasp at, and men deplore and decry, the fact that women have entered the arena of politics, because all women do not understand, as all men do not, that politics is only another name for the science of government, and men have dabbled and wallowed in this crystal fount till it has become, alas! a stagnant, muddy pool that will breathe forth but miasma and decay till the clear stream of woman's influence, the cheering, revivifying rays of mother-love, be turned upon it to cleanse and purify, making it a "Bethesda" where the nations of the earth may find healing in its waters.

That humanity has turned its face toward the light, that "the world do move," we can readily ascertain. About the end of the sixteenth century an anonymous author wrote a powerful though facetious essay arguing that women are no part of mankind, but a sort of intermediate animal between the human and the brute creation (*Mulieres non esse homines*). Geddicus, a theological doctor of Magdeburg, seriously refuted it in an essay amusing from its indignant gallantry and bombastic display of Biblical knowledge. This century-old prejudice would not be acceptable, or even palatable to-day; it has been broken down, worn thin, but not quite eradicated. The woman politician must expect opposition, misrepresentation, and the croaking of reactionary frogs, for all the great truths relating to the betterment of humanity have been heard in the solemn protests of martyred patriots, and the world has progressed step by step from stake to stake, and scaffold to scaffold.

"By the light of burning heretics Christ's bleeding feet I track,
Toiling up new Calvaries ever, with the cross that turns not back;
And these mounts of anguish number how each generation learned
One new word of that grand Credo that in prophet-hearts hath burned."

Ridicule, the method of the fool, and falsehood, the weapon of the coward, are powerless to keep woman from being true to her convictions. Conscious that all the known as well as unknown powers for good are with her, she has entered the political arena to demand an overhauling of the books, the downfall of great Babylon, and full and perfect equality before the law—for law is the mirror of society, the formula by and in which our social state is summed up. Whenever a rank or class is in a condition of dependence or subjection, this condition will find its expression in the laws of the country. Our common law is founded upon Roman law, which only recognizes man in his capacity of proprietor; hence we find that that axiom laid down in the Declaration of Independence and promulgated by our liberty-loving forefathers, that "All governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed," has become a tradition merely, and women are classed with "idiots, insane, and criminals" on our statutes, cursed with minorhood, placed under the ban of inferiority, and represented by masculinity everywhere in government save in the payment of taxes and bearing the barbarities of penal legislation. It has been asserted that "home is woman's God-given department, her natural, and therefore her legitimate sphere," and that because of home duties she must not enter the whirlpool of politics or touch the weightier questions of law. But the law they have no voice in making comes unbidden into every home, and broods at every fireside; it imprisons the wife for holding on to her own property, takes from the mother the little children that she loves dearer than life, strips the cupboard, takes clothes and shelter and individuality; taxes and punishes and hangs, and confronts and cripples her at every turn, and compels her to hobble along on the crutches that the power that has maimed and crippled permits her to use. The exigencies of the times, as well as woman's freedom and happiness, demand that she take an active part in politics; for politics is the basic rock of the altar at which we worship, the foundation of the social system under which we live, and the mother voice and influence must be heard and felt in the councils of government before the earth is rendered a fit habitation for man, and that prayer we have been sending up for eighteen hundred years is fulfilled, "Thy kingdom come, thy will be done, on earth as it is in heaven."

Woman as a politician is here—not a theory, but a fact; not the result of individual tastes or morbid sympathies, but a prime necessity for the purification of politics and the elevation of the race—a factor to weed out corruption, rebuke the chicanery of professional politicians, defeat the secretly concocted plots of job statesmen, take from the political pirate his power, silence the betrayer of public confidence, place humanity on a higher plane, bestow a blessing

on posterity, and write such lessons on the pages of American history as our children may heed and learn.

MARY E. LEASE.

RECENT EXECUTIVE APPOINTMENTS.

THE creation of a British Embassy at Washington has been promptly followed by the nomination of Hon. Thomas F. Bayard as the first American ambassador since the early days of the republic. Mr. Bayard will prove eminently acceptable at the British court, and in the discharge of his responsible duties, for which he is otherwise admirably qualified, will have the especial advantage of thorough familiarity with the important questions which are under discussion between the two governments. He will represent the country which he has honorably served in other capacities with dignity and conscientious fidelity to the highest canons of official duty.

Among other appointments, the most notable are those of James D. Porter to be Minister to Chili; James A. McKenzie, of Kentucky, to be Minister to Peru; Lewis Baker, of Minnesota, as Minister to Nicaragua, Costa Rica, and San Salvador; Pierce M. B. Young, of Georgia, as Minister to Guatemala and Honduras; Edwin Dun, of Ohio (now Secretary of Legation in Japan), to Japan; Max Judd, of Missouri, as Consul-General at Vienna; John M. Reynolds, of Pennsylvania, as Assistant Secretary of the Interior; Lawrence Maxwell, Jr., of Ohio, as Solicitor-General, and John I. Hall, of Georgia, as Assistant Attorney-General.

It was generally understood that President Cleveland would make short work of the appointment of Minister Egan's successor. Mr. Egan has been a red rag to the Democratic bull ever since his appointment. James D. Porter, who succeeds him, has been for many years prominent in the politics of Tennessee, having been Governor of the State, and was Assistant Secretary of State for a time under Mr. Bayard.

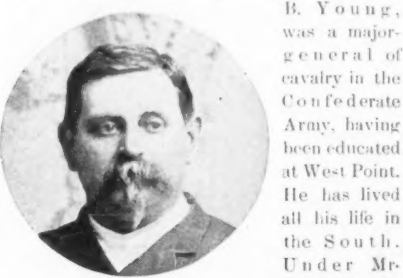
When the Democratic ratification meeting of 1888 was held in St. Louis for the express purpose of nominating Grover Cleveland for President of the United States, one of the brightest and most interesting speeches made in support of that nomination was that of James A. McKenzie, of Kentucky. Mr. McKenzie described Mr. Cleveland as a Kentucky thoroughbred. His speech aroused great laughter and much applause. His estimate of the running qualities of Mr. Cleveland was discredited in the following November, and Mr. McKenzie had to wait nearly five years for his reward. He has got it now in the Peruvian mission, which pays a salary of \$10,000 a year. Mr. Hicks, the appointee to Peru under the last administration, was commissioned just four years before the date of Mr. McKenzie's appointment—March 30th. Mr. McKenzie was born in Kentucky fifty-three years ago. He graduated in law, but he has spent a good deal of his time on a farm in Kentucky. He made some reputation as a humorist in the Forty-seventh Congress.

Mr. Baker, who goes to Nicaragua, is editor of the *St. Paul Globe*, and rendered valuable service to his party in the last campaign as chairman of the Democratic State Committee.

Mr. Max Judd, the new Consul-general at Vienna, is a prominent citizen of St. Louis, where he is held in high respect as a man of ability and moral worth. He has been understood to

be a Jew, but he declares that such is not the fact.

The new Minister to Guatemala, Mr. Pierce M.



PIERCE M. B. YOUNG.

Young, was a major-general of cavalry in the Confederate Army, having been educated at West Point. He has lived all his life in the South. Under Mr. Cleveland's former administration he was sent to St. Petersburg as Consul-General, but, not finding the place agreeable, resigned and returned home.

The new Solicitor-General, Lawrence Maxwell, is a member of a leading Cincinnati law firm, and stands high in his profession. He has never been a partisan, and it is said that members of his own party did not know that he was a Democrat.

The new Assistant Attorney-General, Mr. John I. Hall, is a leading Georgia lawyer, and is said to be a man of great personal force. He has served in the State Legislature, and at one time was judge of the circuit court.

Judge James G. Jenkins, who has recently been appointed to fill the position of United States Circuit Judge at Chicago, made vacant

by the resignation of the present Secretary of State, Judge Walter Q. Gresham, was born January 18th, 1834, at Saratoga Springs, New York. His mother was the daughter of

the celebrated jurist, Reuben H. Walworth, and his father was a relative of Major-General Worth, who was famous in Mexican war times. He was admitted to the Bar in New York City in 1855, and after practicing here for a short time, removed to Milwaukee, where he has continued in the practice of the law down to the present time. From 1863 to 1867 he was the city attorney of Milwaukee, and subsequently had a large and lucrative practice in the supreme courts of the State and of the United States. He was the Democratic candidate for Governor in 1879, having declined the nomination in 1877, and in 1888 was appointed district judge of the United States for the Eastern District of Wisconsin, in which position he remained until promoted to the place vacated by Judge Gresham. Judge Jenkins is a man of broad culture and wide and varied information. He has a keen, logical mind; has the power to dispatch legal business promptly and rapidly, and is a brilliant and accomplished man outside of the requirements of his position on the Bench. He cannot fail to do honor to the high place he is called to fill.

One of the offices which has sought the man, and which has been awarded to him most appropriately, is that of Superintendent of Immigration, to which ex-

Representative Hermann Stump, of Maryland, has been appointed. Mr. Stump is a native of Maryland, was admitted to the Bar at the age of nineteen, and

has practiced law ever since. Mr. Stump was for two years the presiding officer of the Maryland State Senate. His first participation in national politics was when he became a Representative in the Fifty-first Congress. During that and the subsequent Congress he took an active interest in the subject of immigration, and he was appointed chairman of the House Committee on Immigration in the last Congress. A joint committee was appointed (Senator Chandler being at the head of the Senate committee), and a very thorough investigation of the important subject of immigration was undertaken. The committee traveled all over the United States taking testimony. Unlike many Congressional committees, it was not on a junketing tour; but under the leadership of Mr. Chandler and Mr. Stump, it did earnest, painstaking work. Mr. Stump performed most of the labor of framing the bill which was afterward passed.

THE DESTRUCTION OF "CROW'S NEST."

THOUSANDS of persons in all parts of the country who have known Joe Jefferson only as one of the foremost actors of the American stage will share the regret which is felt by his immediate friends at the destruction by fire, on the 1st inst., of his beautiful seashore home in Massachusetts. "Crow's Nest," as this home was called, was a picturesque, rambling cottage of stone, built on the edge of the bluff behind Buttermilk Bay. Its site was one of the finest on the Massachusetts coast. The building was so thoroughly built that it was occupied in winter as well as summer. It was crowded with treasures of art and rare and unique objects of every sort, including a number of fine wood carvings, books of value, and, in fact, the art and bibliographic accumulations of a lifetime. Built into it were original modelings by the sculptor Bauer, old tiles, a d stained-glass portraits of Edwin Booth and William Warren. All of these treasures were destroyed. On the main stairway was a large stained-glass window with a design by Jefferson himself. The entire loss is estimated at \$250,000, on which there is an insurance of \$70,000.

During Mr. Jefferson's occupancy of "Crow's Nest" many well-known personages have been entertained there as his guests. President Cleveland, whose summer residence was only a mile and a half away, was a frequent visitor. Mr. Jefferson had gathered his children about him in neighboring cottages, and his family, with their guests, of whom there were always many, formed a distinctive colony, who found within themselves ample means of enjoyment.

FACE STUDIES BY STILETTO

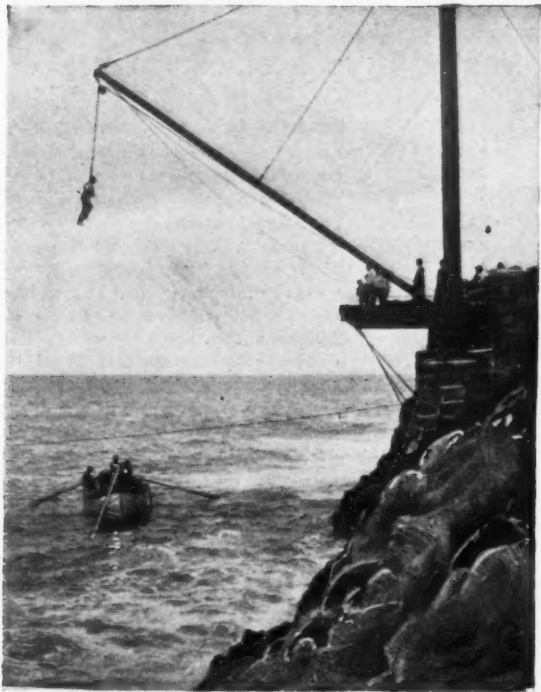
MRS. MARY E. LEASE.

A FACE which, taken as a whole, is strongly expressive of practical common sense, and indicates direct fearlessness of idea and absence of fussiness, smallness, and narrow regard for trivial matters. The features are distinctly intellectual in mould. On the broad and symmetrical forehead a level understanding sits enthroned, capable of calmly and dispassionately reaching, by direct independence of idea, conclusions sound and difficult to controvert. Her eyebrows are reflective but not severely thoughtful, and suggest that she reaches her best conclusions by the light of observation and clear impression rather than a laborious process of reasoning; but in idea as well as fact she is prudent, and places upon intuition and independence the limits of possibility and rational sense. Her eyes have an



MRS. MARY E. LEASE.

expression of much individuality; inexplicably reflected in their depths is experience; she is not impulsive, and is difficult to surprise. Her nose speaks a strongly individual personality, but not to the degree of eccentricity or the bizarre. The lips, slightly prominent and developed, are indicative of a warm and active temperament, receiving impression easily, but neither material nor susceptible. The angle of the jaw is very low, expressing unusual force of will and tenacity of purpose, but the chin rounds in softer curve, and corrects a tendency to masculinity. She is a strong, forcible, confident woman, but still distinctly feminine, and possesses an intellect too well-balanced to endeavor, by neglect of the niceties of womanly ways, to show an independence which with her is too deep-seated for pretense.



A DIFFICULT LANDING.



CAPTAIN WILTSIE DECORATED BY THE NATIVES.



LATEST PORTRAIT OF KAIULANI, EX-HEIR APPARENT.



THE CABINET OF THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT.



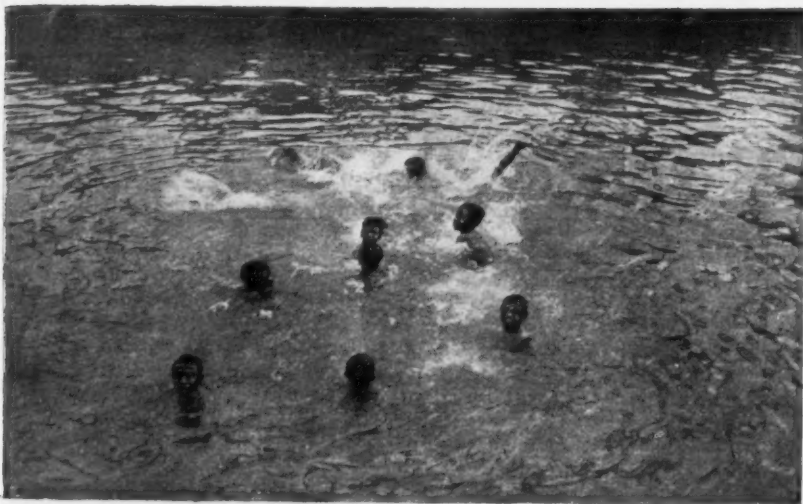
TRAVELING PALM.



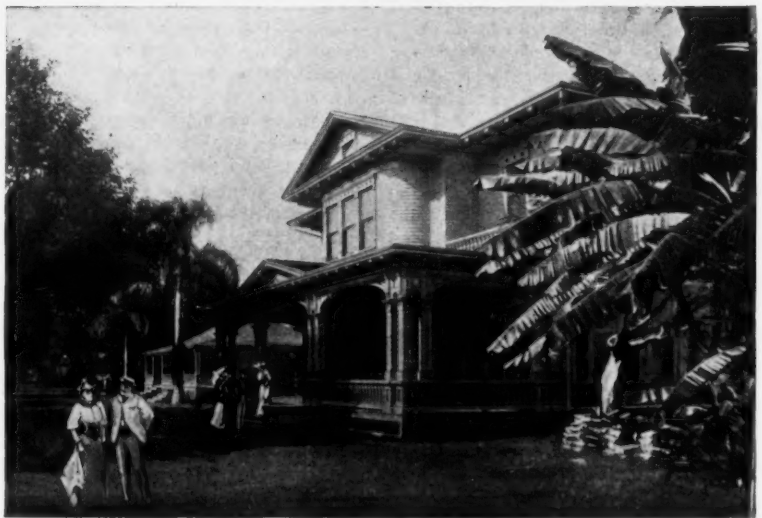
FLOWER-BELLERS IN HONOLULU.



A FISH-POND.



NATIVE BOYS DIVING.



RESIDENCE OF PRINCESS KAIULANI.

THE ANNEXATION MOVEMENT IN HAWAII—THE POPULATION, RESOURCES, AND CUSTOMS OF THE ISLANDS.—FROM PHOTOGRAPHS.
[SEE ARTICLE BY D. L. HUNTSMAN, EDITOR OF "THE LIBERAL," HONOLULU, ON PAGE 234.]



1. WOMEN AND CHILDREN IN FRONT OF THE WHITE HOUSE WAITING TO SEE BABY RUTH. 2. WATCHING THE BALLOON'S ASCENT. 3. "CHIPPING" EGGS. 4. DINNER-TIME ON THE SOUTH LAWN. 5. A BABY'S BROKEN EGG. 6. "THERE IT COMES, MAMMA!" 7. "MAMMA, PLEASE GIVE ME MORE EGGS." 8. BOY AND GIRL EGG-ROLLING. 9. ROLLING EGGS DOWN HILL IN FRONT OF NAVY BUILDING, LOOKING WEST.

THE EASTER-MONDAY EGG-ROLLING FESTIVAL ON THE WHITE HOUSE GROUNDS IN WASHINGTON.—FROM PHOTOGRAPHS BY HEMMENT.
[SEE ARTICLE BY GEORGE GRANTHAM BAIN ON PAGE 239.]

INARTISTIC MORTUARY MEMORIALS.

THE SOLDIERS' MONUMENT AT CLEVELAND.

It seldom occurs that a patriotic community goes to law over the erection of a monument; but the Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument at Cleveland, which is to be unveiled in July, has been erected only after a series of the fiercest legal contests known in this or any other country. The good people of Cleveland, without exception, earnestly desired to have the monument completed at as early a date as possible, but a portion of them objected to seeing it reared on the site occupied by the national monument to Commodore Oliver H. Perry in the public square. The monument, which will be one of the largest and most expensive in the country, was designed expressly for the spot where the objectors do not wish to see it. Hence a long and fierce struggle, from the lower to the supreme court of Ohio, in which the monument commission was victorious, and a wordy war in which it seemed that every citizen took an active part.

It was claimed by the objectors that the monument is too large for the public square; that the values of adjoining properties would depreciate if it was erected; that its occupancy of the site in question would be against the spirit of the deed under which the city holds the valuable tract of land, and also that public sentiment is arrayed against the removal of Perry. Those who favored the erection of the monument asserted that certain corporations were behind the opposition for selfish motives; that the monument would not be half as good in any other locality; and they laughed at the Perry sentiment, which, they said, is of a very late origin. The latter assertion seems well founded, for the gallant Perry, his fine statue, and his great works have been neglected and forgotten for many a year. The State Legislature authorized the monument commission to erect the memorial on the site in question and to remove all obstructions—Perry included. The funds for the erection of the monument were raised by taxation, the levies extending over a period of ten years. The total cost will be \$176,000. It is asserted that had the work been let by contract it would have cost \$300,000. Captain Levi T. Schofield, the sculptor, tendered both the designs and his services free, and through his efforts a vast sum was saved. The design is copyrighted by the sculptor as a matter of safety to the monument commission.

The monument will be surrounded by a lawn studded with beautiful flower-beds representing the different army and navy badges. The lower esplanade will have, bordering the terrace, a row of low posts in the form of the muzzle ends of

cannon sticking out of the ground, on the top of which will be flaming cannon-balls connected by a massive chain. Leading from the lower to the upper esplanade, at the four corners, will be quarter-circle steps, twenty-eight feet wide at the base. Here the monument proper begins. The shaft is of black granite, twelve feet square at the base. The column, including the capital, pedestal, and surmounting figure of Columbia,

is 125 feet in height. The shaft is built up of sections, or layers, five feet deep, with a gradual taper. The capital is of bronze, the four sides of which, below the volutes, are detailed to represent the four branches of the service. In the lower pedestal, or base of the column, where it passes up through the building, will be four panels representing "The Emancipation" and other striking features of the war.

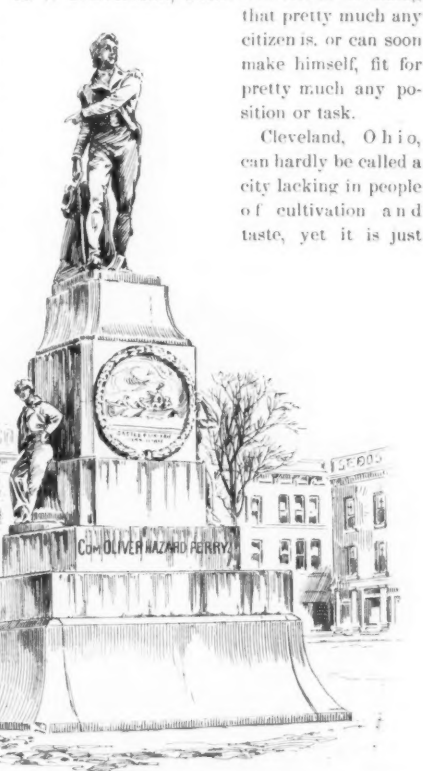
Encircling the column will be the reliee-room, forty feet square and twenty feet high. The doors of the vestibules will be of bronze with rich panels. The floor will be laid in patterns of colored marble with military emblems. The walls are to have a wainscoting of endolithic marble, in which the inscribed names of the soldiers of Cuyahoga County, numbering over ten thousand, will be placed. The ceiling will be of light-colored marble, with moulded ribs and plain panels. On each side of the monument, or reliee building, will be a bold, massive pedestal 7 x 19, and 10 feet high, surmounted by groups of bronze statuary representing the four branches of the service. The infantry will be represented by "The Color Guard" of nine figures, depicting a scene witnessed on many a battle-field when a regiment has had the bitter experience of unsuccessfully charging an enemy's works. "too strong to be carried by direct assault." The artillery will be represented by "The Defense of the Last Gun," a full squad, with officer commanding (six figures), and all engaged in a desperate hand-to-hand struggle. The cavalry group of six figures will have a color-sergeant still astride his fallen horse, valiantly defending his flag in a fierce encounter. The navy will have a group of six sailors in the act of loading a mortar. Inside of the monument there will be a large number of small figures in bronze, and seven busts of officers killed. There will also be a number of medallions of Ohio generals.

The shaft is now up, and the figure of Columbia is being placed upon its top. F. J. M.

THE MONUMENT CRITICISED.

Did it ever occur to you, respected reader, to summon up in imagination the noble army of monuments of the Civil War

in Cleveland that a rather flagrant case of this kind is about to occur. The public square has a decidedly good monument to Commodore Oliver H. Perry, the hero of the battle of Lake Erie, a single bronze figure somewhat larger than life, in an attitude of command, the left hand pointing downward to the boat which took him from his burning flag-ship to another one of his flotilla. Pleasing bronze figures of two young sailors lean easily against the pedestal, and on the other two faces are bronze reliefs, giving his feats of naval war. The most tremendous efforts were made for some time by certain citizens of Cleveland to have this monument removed in order to erect on the site the remarkable affair of which a view is presented. Fortunately there was a leaven in the Clevelandian mass which possessed enough civic pride and enough stubbornness to fight against the erection of this affair. It consisted of men who feel very keenly the bad educational effect such monuments exert on coming generations. Like all cities of the centre and West, this one has ambition as an art centre, and the presence of such a hopelessly vulgar, commonplace, and yet "tortured" monument must very notably diminish the chances.



THE COMMODORE PERRY MONUMENT.

The figure surmounting the column at a height of one hundred and twenty-five feet is not Jefferson Davis in his historic attire when trying to escape, but a symbolical lady with an American shield in one hand and an army sabre in the other, clad in an army overcoat and a pork-pie hat. She stands on a half-globe dotted with stars, which rests on a circular fort from whose embrasures peep the muzzles of cannon. The designer was so delighted with this remarkable thought that he placed on the bronze capital of the column, lower down, field-pieces in complete relief. Any quiet to one's nerves which might be had from the fine steady outlines of a round column of black granite is broken by bands carrying the names of battles. Very chaste is the idea of cutting out the four corners of the base of this column and filling the hole with cannon-balls! The same wondrous inaptitude follows the tower part, which consists of a square chamber built about the foundations of the column, having four stepped gables and a much-tormented roof, and its outer walls broken by senseless niches in place of windows, by panels, triglyphs, denticulations, and other in-

gredients of a cheap architecture run mad. On the platform which carries all this are four oval pedestals, ten feet high, placed over against the four sides of the chamber, each pedestal carrying a realistic group of infantry, cavalry, artillery, and sailors in the hot of the fight.

The monument is essentially that of an architect poorly supplied with talent and education; such Captain Levi T. Schofield must be, or he never would have taken the trouble to copyright such a wretched design. The least objectionable feature is a suggestion of keeping flowers on the slopes of grass about the esplanade in the shape of the badges used by our soldiers in the Civil War. Their shapes lend themselves well to formal beds of bright flowers, and in themselves they are among the most picturesque productions of the war. Hence we may surmise that the citizens of Cleveland have made, in regard to Captain Schofield, the common American mistake. He should be employed to arrange the formal garden-beds in the national cemeteries; not to design monuments to stand for centuries.

It seems hardly credible, but the warfare in press and law courts which has raged for almost two years in Cleveland about this monument went at one time so far in favor of ugliness and bad taste that a board fence was erected about the memorial of Commodore Perry. The Ohio Legislature authorized the removal of Perry and the use of the site. Objectors who meekly asked why some other place might not serve for the soldiers' monument were abused as the slaves of corporations, and taunted with a late and sudden admiration for the hero of Lake Erie. All citizens are interested, because the cost of the new monument, \$176,000, was assessed on them for ten years. Of course, as always happens in such cases, the objections made on the score of inartistic qualities and general lack of propriety have been misinterpreted by those who cannot understand their meaning. It is plain that Cleveland sadly needs an art commission empowered to obtain, and pay for obtaining, expert advice. C. DE K.

OUR FOREIGN PICTURES.

MR. IRVING AT WINDSOR CASTLE.

THE recent representation of Lord Tennyson's "Becket," given by Mr. Henry Irving and the London Lyceum company in the famous "Waterloo room" at Windsor Castle, was strictly of a private character; yet few theatrical events in recent times have excited so widespread an interest. It is stated as an interesting fact that Queen Victoria, with the exception of the performance at Sandringham four years ago, had never seen Mr. Irving act until he presented himself before her and the royal guests in the rich robes of King Henry II.'s chancellor at Windsor. The same remark might be made of Miss Ellen Terry, but for the circumstance that this distinguished actress, when a child, had once the honor of appearing before her Majesty in the part of little Prince Arthur in "King John."

FEEDING WILD BOARS.

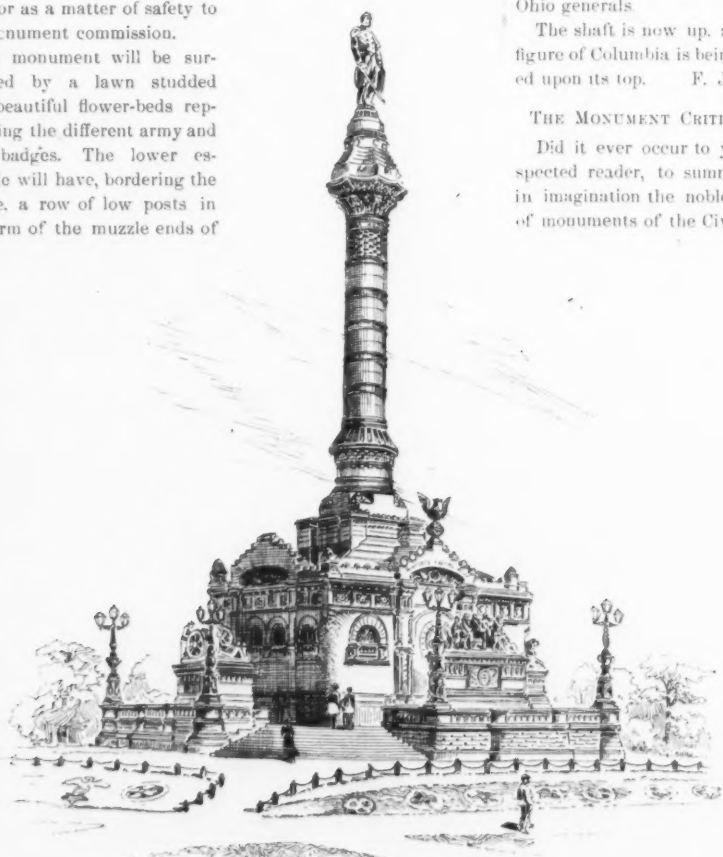
The "Schorfheide" is one of the favored hunting-grounds of the young Emperor of Germany. The forest is rich in old oaks and other trees, whose fruits are eaten by the wild boars and other animals which inhabit it. In the winter time the boars often fail to find necessary food, and in such cases the forest officers distribute wagon-loads of potatoes, corn, and other supplies. Our picture on page 241 shows an incident of this character.

A MODERN STREET IN BANGKOK.

New-Road, literally the new street of Bangkok, the capital city of Siam, starts from Bangkok-Kolem, the most southern avenue of Bangkok, and ends at the walled city, at the very threshold of the palace of the king. The street is wide, with well-built houses on either side, and lighted by a file of gas-lamps; telephone and telegraph wires have been raised, and a tramway, for which ponies are utilized, runs through the centre for the entire distance.

OTHER PICTURES.

We give an illustration of the Villa Palmieri, at Florence, where Queen Victoria is now sojourning. This villa, which is one of the most beautiful in Italy, was placed, as in 1888, at the disposal of the Queen by its owner, the Countess of Crawford. It is situated near Florence, in Italian Renaissance in style, and stands on the summit of a hill in the midst of superb gardens ornamented with fountains and cascades. Built in the fifteenth century, it still bears the name of its founder, Matteo Palmieri, a famous Florentine writer and statesman of that time. It is large and commodious, and from the terrace before the facade may be seen the finest views in the environs of Florence. We also give a picture of the Germania statuary group placed on the new Parliament House in Berlin.



THE SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' MONUMENT.

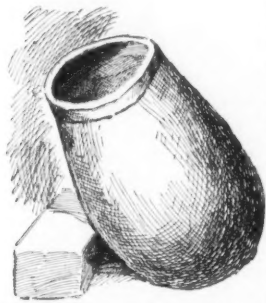
which already exist in the Union? And are you aware that your blood—given the least sense or aptitude on your part for criticising works of art—must run cold at the ugliness, flat commonplace, or noisy vulgarity of ninety-nine out of every hundred? Marble-cutters, gravestone-polishers, architects, and alleged sculptors roam up and down our luckless land, seeking what patriotic fund they can devour,

FLORIDA'S FIRST FAMILIES.

THE STORY OF THE ABORIGINAL SHELL-HEAPS.

IN this four hundred and first year since Columbus gave a new world to Castile and Leon, any record of the races that flourished here before his coming must be of peculiar interest. As Florida, among our States, can boast the earliest visit of the Spaniards, I shall write of it and of those who inhabited the vicinity of its greatest river in pre-Columbian times.

The St. John's, the Ilaka of the Indians, the River May of the French Huguenots, who met so sad a fate at Fort Caroline and at Matanzas, like the Nile, flows from south to north. Along its banks the traveler may see great heaps and



POT FOUND WITH SKELETON OF CHILD IN BURIAL-MOUND (TIEK ISLAND).

bluffs of shell, at times a score of feet in height, and again vast ridges of the same material not infrequently covering acres of territory, refuse heaps from the kitchens of the aborigines. Beginning below Palatka, one hundred miles from the river's mouth, these fresh-water shell-heaps, "mighty monuments that want and hunger have erected to appetite," extend to the very sources of the stream in the marshes beyond the Sawgrass lake. When the Europeans first came to the river they found these shell-heaps occupied by the Indians as places of residence simply, and in their chronicles speak only of a people comparatively well advanced in civilization, making no mention of the eaters of shell-fish. Moreover, no object of European make has ever been brought to light among the shell-heaps of the river. We then may safely assume that Florida's first families flourished before the landing of the whites.

The makers of the shell-heaps in those early days selected the most eligible sites for their places of abode. Where some winding stream teeming with fish entered the river, or where a broad lagoon whose water plants nourished myriads of snails bordered the St. John's, there they founded a settlement, and around their dwellings began to grow great heaps composed of shells of the snail and mussel, mingled with fragments of the bones of the deer, the alligator, and the turtle, and sometimes of human beings—for the aborigines were not particular as to diet. When the piles of refuse rose to such a height around their fireplaces that access to them became an inconvenience, the fires were made upon a higher level, and the leavings of the meals by degrees filled the site of the former kitchen.

At every depth through the shell-heaps are found these old fireplaces, sometimes a foot and a half in thickness, marked by masses of calcined shells, and often by charred fragments of bone. It was the presence of these fireplaces more than all else that silenced the upholders of the theory that the shell-heaps were the work of the river.

The life of the men who made the shell-heaps must have been a struggle for existence. No implement denoting a knowledge of agriculture has ever been found in the mounds, and to secure such quantities of snails and mussels as were requisite to support life must have necessitated unceasing labor.

Stone was not found in their territory, and the little they secured by barter with tribes to the north must have been highly prized, for implements of stone are of the greatest rarity in the shell-heaps. Still, from the beginning of the mounds they knew the use of and possessed tools and weapons of this material. Their cutting tools were flakes of flint, and somewhat later chisels and gouges, made from shells brought from the sea. Awls and instruments like shuttles were shaped from the bones of the deer, and long, sharp-pointed implements like daggers, with the joint left on or at times cut around and broken from the shaft, were wrought also from bone. Skins were dressed with scrapers of stone and of shell, and pointed and cutting implements were sharpened on bones of sandstone, into which they wore deep grooves.

Somewhat later (if I may judge from the lesser depths at which I have found them) came drinking-cups, sometimes very large, made by removing the whorls from a marine shell, the *fulgur* or conch.

These conch shells, with chisels and beads wrought from the *strombus* (that great marine shell, pink inside, with which we are all so familiar), must have been the staple articles of barter of peninsular Florida, and it was through them, as a medium of exchange, that the natives obtained the stone from which their weapons were made. Consequently, ornaments and implements of shell are found in Indian mounds in States far removed from the sea. These conch drinking-cups were still in use at the time of the discovery of Florida, and Le Moyne, who years after accompanied the Huguenot *Laudonniere*, figures them as used for ceremonial purposes, and as placed on the graves of the departed.

Another implement found near the surface of the later shell-mounds is the "sinker," so-called, made from stone or shell. The stone "sinker" is usually pear-shaped and grooved around the smaller end, presumably to allow the fastening of a cord; while the shell "sinker" is more elongated, being from two to three inches in length. Their use is in doubt, though it is generally believed they were employed in connection with casting-nets. I have never found them in the earlier mounds.

To the savages of the oldest shell heaps the making of pottery was an unknown art, and boiled meats and boiled shell fish must have been omitted from their bills-of-fare. In some mounds is no pottery, in others fragments of earthenware without ornamentation alone are found, and again in some the decorated ware goes to a certain depth, and is then replaced by fragments without marking of any sort. Some shell-heaps have ornamented pottery to the very base, which goes to prove that the shell-heaps differ greatly as to the period at which they were built. Much of the ornamentation of the pottery consists of parallel lines in different combinations, sometimes drawn simply along the surface of the pot, and again in an enlarging series of diamond-shaped figures, while another form has small indentations in connection with lines straight and curved. The lined ornamentation of pottery was sometimes done by the aid of a "cockle" shell, with the spaces between the ridges partially removed. At least, I am unable to ascribe any other use to such a shell found by me in one of the heaps.

When a cooking vessel was broken the men of the shell-heaps had no cement permanently to join the pieces. Taking an awl of bone they laboriously drilled a hole half through one of the broken parts, and then beginning on the opposite side they repeated the operation until the holes met. Next they perforated the other piece in a like manner, and then tied the fragments together, probably with the sinews of the deer. In the shell-heaps of Japan pottery mended in such a way is frequently met with. Such repairing could not make the vessel hold water, but it would doubtless be useful to contain solid materials. The pottery of the shell-mounds had no handles. In pots where suspension was necessary holes were made at opposite sides at the top in the manner I have described.

How such savages secured the necessities of life is a question full of interest. It has been noticed that as the range of firearms increases so do wild fowl and other game keep at a safer distance, and it is probable that the animals of those days were of the tamest. The hunters had no arrow-heads to spare, and you may be sure they took no chances. Bones of the deer are very plentiful in the shell-heaps. Large water-turtles were numerous in those days, and were probably captured then, as now, while crawling a distance inland to deposit their eggs. I have seen as many as five of these "cooters," as they are called, thus taken in one morning.

Another staple was the alligator. Its bones are found in almost every shell-heap and in great abundance. The alligator in those days was not the poor timid, hunted thing it is to day. In all probability it often stood its ground, and doubtless some of the burial-mounds cover the results of combats with it. When William Bartram went up the river so late as 1774, the bellowing of the alligators kept the good Quaker awake o' nights; some even attempting to climb into his boat, while others almost frightened him out of his seven senses by their terrific combats in the water.

The absence of bones of the wild-cat and of the panther in the shell-heaps would seem to indicate that the nimrods of those days felt themselves an unequal match for these animals, or, lacking dogs, were unable to tree them or drive them to bay. The remains of repasts made upon human beings, while not uncommon, are not abundant, and this luxury was doubtless denied the makers of the shell-heaps save on festive occasions, after some victorious battle, or upon returning from a successful foray. Still human bones, split and sometimes charred, are found by many a fireplace.

But their main stay was shell-fish and probably fish, though of the latter all but the lar-er bones have long since disappeared. Of the shell-fish, the



"SINKER" OF QUARTZ.

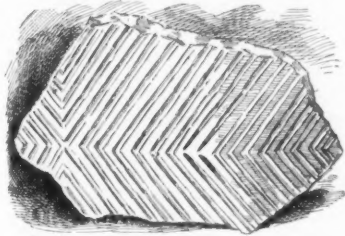
principal kinds were two varieties of the fresh-water snail (*Paludina Georgiana* and *Amphipallaria depressa*) and the mussel (*Unio*), their numerical proportions in most of the shell-heaps being in the order named. These shell-fish are still found in the St. John's, but the snails do not attain the size of some of the shells of the mounds.

In stature the men of the shell-heaps were not particularly tall as a race, but the bones of many show marked muscular ridges and

the shins of some bowed forward. This sabre-shaped tibia, and also a lateral flattening of the shin bone found among human remains in the shell-heaps has been noticed as a characteristic of early races in Europe and in this country.

Another peculiarity very common among the aborigines was the perforation of the humerus. It will be remembered that a depression, called the *olecranon fossa*, exists at the back in the lower portion of the bone of the upper arm. A perforation of the anterior wall of this fossa, while not unknown at the present day, is far from common. Among the shell-heap men nearly every other humerus has this peculiarity.

The teeth of the aborigines were singularly free from decay. In about three hundred excavations in sixteen burial-mounds and sixty shell-heaps between



LINED POTTERY OF THE SHELL-HEAPS.

Palatka and Lake Washington, where the narrow river is covered with masses of vegetation, a most careful search has failed to reveal a single instance of decay in any tooth.

As has been said, the men of the shell-heaps were not of great stature, although tillers of the ground in Florida, coming upon bones of whose ratio* to the entire height of the body they are ignorant, report the reverse to be true, and stories of giants found in burial-mounds and shell-heaps are everywhere prevalent throughout the State. Careful measurements made on all parts of the river indicate men of no unusual height.

The men of the mounds were not consistent followers of any religion inculcating doctrines of peace, for the skulls sometimes are crushed and perforated as from the blows of cutting and pointed instruments. Whether the shell-heap men made the sand burial-mounds also has not until recently been determined, but as I have found (February, 1892,) an abandoned burial-mound in a shell-heap under several feet of shell, it is certain that one at least was made by them, and such being the case, probably more.

The burials in the sand-mounds were of two kinds: the bodies in one case were buried entire in every form of flexion, often lying on one side with the knees drawn up and the arms folded across the abdomen, and again on the back with the limbs stretched apart, or at right angles with the body. In no burial mound are all the interments precisely the same when more than one have occurred.

Another form of burial still prevailed on the west coast when De Soto's men landed. We read that Juan Ortiz, a prisoner from a former expedition, was rescued by the Spaniards, and that his unpleasant duty while with the Indians was to guard from the attacks of wild beasts the bodies of the dead exposed in a species of pen. The principal bones of the skeleton, after the work of decay had been completed, were gathered and buried horizontally in a bunch, surmounted by the skull. This form of interment prevailed extensively on the east coast also, but I have found it in but one burial-mound on the St. John's. But little was buried with the dead beyond pieces of broken pottery. It would be as unreasonable to expect the aborigines to have put their all into the sand with the departed—and a few weapons and tools were their entire possessions—as to consider it obligatory upon the survivors of to-day to place the bonds and stocks of the deceased within their final resting-place.

How old are the shell-heaps? No definite answer can be given. On a shell-ridge opened by me grows a live oak, sixteen feet in circumference, five feet from the base; and twenty-three feet around, if measured three feet from the ground where the projections extend from the trunk. At the foot of this oak an excavation was made and ornamented pottery found to the very bottom, a depth of nine feet from the surface. The live oak is a tree of slow growth, and a competent authority has placed the age of one sixteen feet in circumference at three hundred and eighty (380) years.

We must remember also that the age of the oak represents a minimum age for the shell-heap. Centuries may have elapsed between the abandonment of the heap and the sprouting of the tree. Then it must be borne in mind that the heap referred to was recent compared to some, since a certain period is always necessary to bring a barbarous people to that artistic point where decorations of any sort find favor, and the time during which plain pottery alone was in use was doubtless a long one. To this must be added the duration of time before the fashioning of earthenware was practiced at all, and thus we may gain some idea of the great age of the shell-heaps in which no pottery is found.

CLARENCE B. MOORE.

THE EGG-ROLLING AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

THE egg-rolling on Easter Monday is a Washington institution. Where it started, no one who is now living in Washington can tell. Colonel John M. Wilson, the Superintendent of Public Buildings and Grounds, through whose courtesy the children are admitted to the White House grounds on Easter Monday, says that he can remember that, fifty years ago, when he was a boy in Washington, little groups of children gathered at the Capitol and in the White House

* As a general rule the length of the femur, or thigh-bone, is about .275 of the entire stature, and estimates based upon this would be found to be correct enough for all practical purposes.

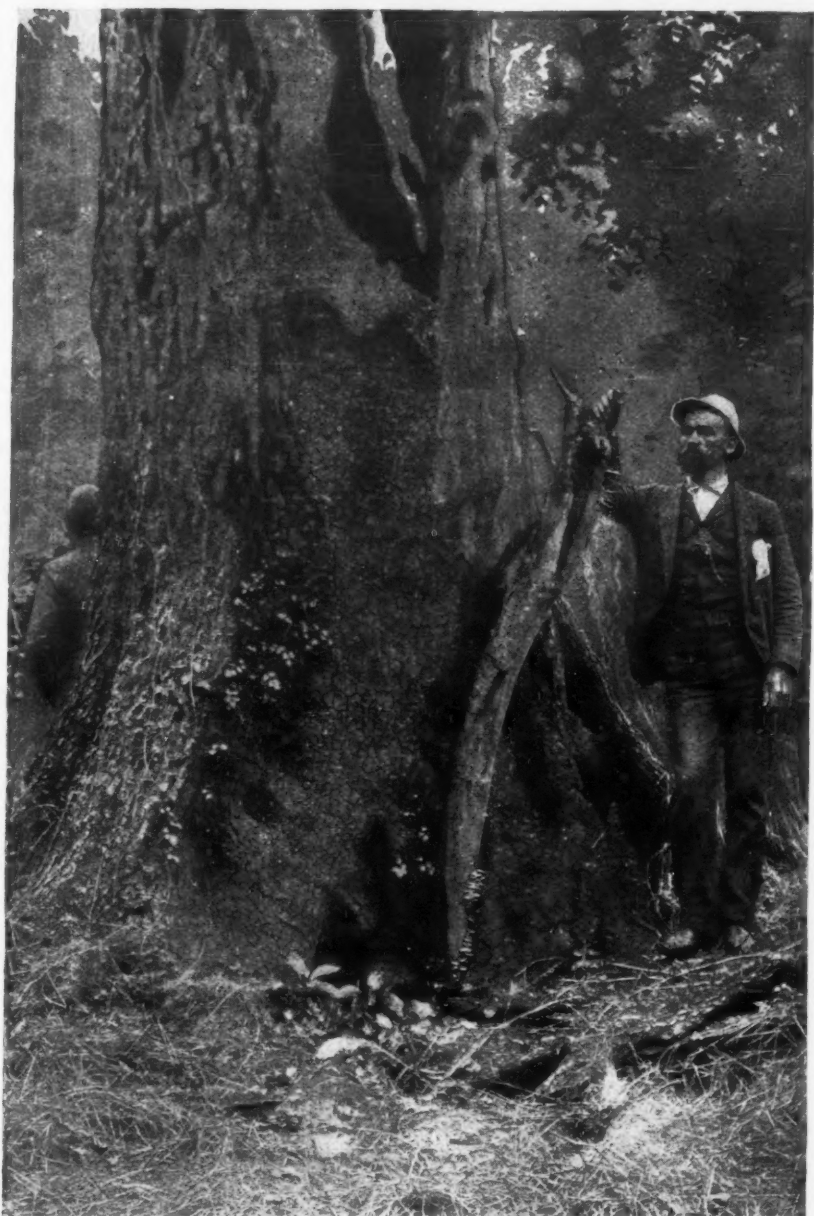
reservation and rolled the colored Easter eggs down the grassy slopes. Each year the crowd of children has been increasing, and the egg-rolling has finally grown to the importance of a festival. The public schools are closed on Easter Monday and thousands of children swarm about the White House and litter its grounds with egg-shells and bits of paper and scraps of luncheon. They are no longer permitted to roll eggs in the Capitol grounds. Their visits were too destructive of the turf, and two or three years ago the architect of the Capitol, who is the custodian of the Capitol grounds, refused to grant permission for the annual egg-rolling. Since that time most of the children have gone to the White House grounds, though a few of those who live in the district east of the Capitol do their egg-rolling on the lawns of the arsenal. At the White House, however, there is the attraction of the Marine Band and the possibility of a glimpse of the President or some of his family; so the greater crowd centres there.

The egg-rolling has lost much of its simplicity; much of the charm that it used to have. Easter Monday now is a general picnic day, and the White House grounds are thronged from early morning with a mob of people in which, to be sure, the children predominate, but which contains a very large proportion of men and women. The children begin to arrive even before the hour when the grounds are opened—nine o'clock. Every avenue that leads to the White House is thronged with them and their mothers and their nurses and other guardians. The little toddlers and big carry bundles and baskets and boxes filled with eggs, gayly striped and spotted. Very few of them bring any luncheon, for the eggs, when they are broken, contain enough nourishment to satisfy their mid-day cravings. Most of the little ones are in their school-day clothing; for this is not a festival to be celebrated in holiday attire. Egg-rolling might be made a clean recreation; but it is a very dirty one. There are quite as many children as there are eggs rolling down hill before the day is far advanced. And at times there are quite as many men and women stalking through the grounds as there are children.

The White House grounds are very prettily diversified with little hills sloping toward intermediate valleys or toward the broad path which leads from the eastern gate to that on the west. On the knoll above the steepest of these grassy slopes the children gather. Baskets and boxes are quickly emptied, and the sport of rolling the colored eggs begins. It has no apparent object. It is about as purposeless as rolling down hill—a sport in which many of the children indulge when their eggs are all broken. If there is any object in it, it is to test the strength of the egg-shell and see how many times it will go bumping over the rough places on the hill-side without breaking. Some of the little ones try to roll their eggs against others, to see which will break; others run after their eggs as they roll down, to catch them before they reach the bottom, so that they may not break. But they are not long-lived. Even the hard-boiled egg has a limit of endurance. Before long the first-comers have seen the last of their colored treasures broken and scattered over the grass. But the new-comers constantly arriving bring a fresh supply. So the business of the day goes on with ever-renewed vigor. The children come and go from nine o'clock till sun-down.

There is no doubt that all of the children had a good time, except one little fellow who was lost. President Cleveland let a part of the crowd into the East Room and shook hands with them. That was a distinct feature of the day. Then Baby Ruth appeared at one of the windows for a few minutes and was the cynosure for many eyes. That was another incident which had an interest for many. But toward afternoon the crowd that swarmed all over the grounds became too unwieldy for any pleasure. The gateways were constantly packed with people striving to get in and people struggling to get out, and two or three policemen were kept busy trying to preserve order. The peanut men and the pop-corn men and the cheap-candy men gathered in great numbers outside the gates, and the *débris* of their wares was scattered all over the turf. The morning and the early afternoon had been perfect; but after a time the heat grew oppressive, and the struggling, perspiring crowd began to scatter. It would have dispersed much earlier but for the promise that the Marine Band would give a concert in the grounds. Professor Fanciulli had prepared an elaborate programme and announced it in the morning papers; but the crowd waited and perspired in vain. The band did not appear. Then the two or three thousand people straggled out of the grounds, and as the cable cars had stopped running (as they usually do on important occasions) most of them wearily walked home.

GEORGE GRANTHAM BAIN.



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SHELL-HEAP DEPOSITS OF THE ABORIGINES OF FLORIDA—HOW MANY HUNDRED YEARS AGO DID THESE SHELL-HEAP MEN LIVE?
 PHOTOGRAPHS (AND ARTICLE ON PAGE 239), BY CLARENCE B. MOORE.



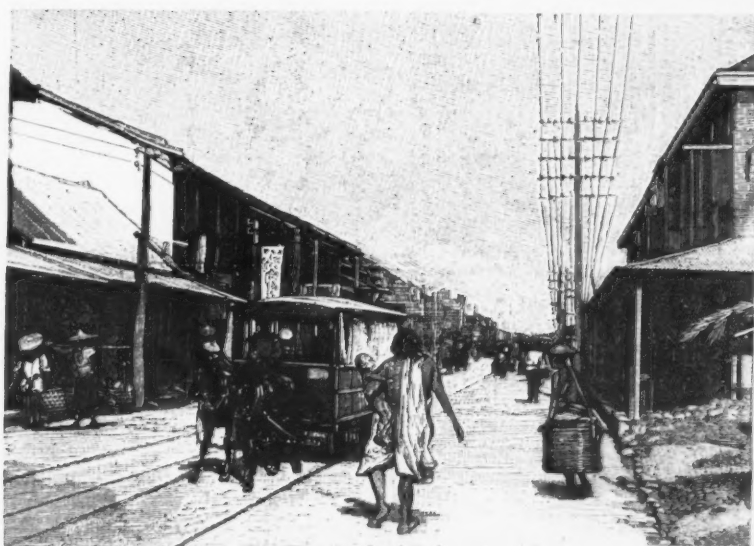
SCENE IN LORD TENNYSON'S "BECKET," AS RENDERED BY MR. IRVING'S COMPANY BEFORE QUEEN VICTORIA AT WINDSOR CASTLE.



THE "GERMANIA" GROUP ON THE NEW PARLIAMENT HOUSE, BERLIN.



THE VILLA PALMIERI AT FLORENCE, OCCUPIED BY QUEEN VICTORIA.



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FEEDING WILD BOARS IN THE SCHORFHEIDE FOREST, A FAVORITE HUNTING-GROUND OF THE GERMAN EMPEROR.
SELECTIONS FROM THE BEST FOREIGN ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPERS.—[SEE PAGE 238.]

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at Chicago will be incomplete without "cooling off" somewhere in the lake regions of Wisconsin, northern Michigan, and Minnesota.

All of the best summer resorts in the Northwest can be reached in a few hours' ride from Chicago via the Chicago, Milwaukee, and St. Paul Railway and the Milwaukee and Northern Railway.

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Perhaps the one that drew a blank
Has drawn the greatest prize.
—Judge.

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An old physician, retired from practice, had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma, and all Throat and Lung Affections; also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints. Having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, and desiring to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all who wish it this recipe in German, French, or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail, by addressing, with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. NOYES, 830 Powers' Block, Rochester, N. Y.

TOO MANY
to print; that is why we never use testimonials in our advertising. We are constantly receiving them from all parts of the world. The Gail Borden Eagle Brand Condensed Milk is the best infant's food. Grocers and druggists.

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has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. Sold by druggists in every part of the world, twenty-five cents a bottle.

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is a fat food that provides its own tonic. Instead of a tax upon appetite and digestion it is a wonderful help to both.

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"Why, it began to get late more than an hour ago."—Judge.

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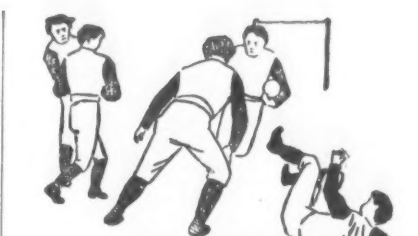
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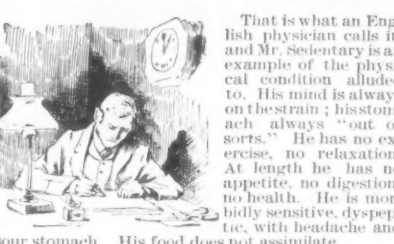
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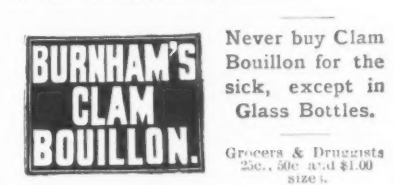
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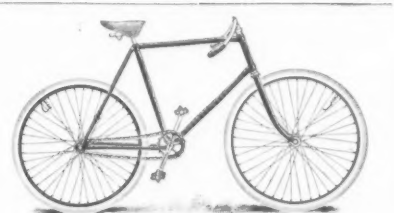


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HAIR ON THE FACE, NECK, ARMS OR ANY PART OF THE PERSON QUICKLY DISSOLVED AND REMOVED WITH THE NEW SOLUTION

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AND THE GROWTH FOREVER DESTROYED WITHOUT THE SLIGHTEST INJURY OR DISCOLORATION OF THE MOST DELICATE SKIN.

Discovered by Accident.—In compounding, an incomplete mixture was accidentally spilled on the back of the hand, and on washing afterward it was discovered that the hair was completely removed. We purchased the new discovery and named it MODENE. It is perfectly pure, free from all injurious substances, and so simple any one can use it. It acts mildly but surely, and you will be surprised and delighted with the result. Apply for a few minutes and the hair disappears as if by magic. It has no resemblance whatever to any other preparation ever used for a like purpose, and no scientific discovery ever attained such wonderful results. IT CAN NOT FAIL. If the growth be light, one application will remove it permanently; the heavy growth such as the beard or hair on arms may require two or more applications before all the roots are destroyed, although all hair will be removed at each application, and without slightest injury or unpleasant feeling when applied or ever afterward. MODENE REMOVES ALL UNDESIRABLE HAIR.

Recommended by all who have tested its merits.—Used by people of refinement.

Gentlemen who do not appreciate nature's gift of a beard, will find a priceless boon in Modene, which does away with shaving. It dissolves and destroys the life principle of the hair, thereby rendering its future growth an utter impossibility, and is guaranteed to be as harmless as water to the skin. Young persons who find an embarrassing growth of hair coming, should use Modene to destroy its growth. Modene sent by mail in safety mailing cases, postage paid, (securely sealed from observation) on receipt of price, \$1.00 per bottle. Send money by letter, with your full address written plainly. Correspondence strictly private. Postage stamps received the same as cash. (Always carry your country and true name.) Cut this advertisement out.

LOCAL AND GENERAL AGENTS WANTED. MODENE MANUFACTURING CO., CINCINNATI, O., U. S. A. Manufacturers of the Highest Grade Hair Preparations. You can register your letter at any Post-office to insure its safe delivery. We offer \$1,000 FOR FAILURE OR THE SLIGHTEST INJURY. EVERY BOTTLE GUARANTEED.

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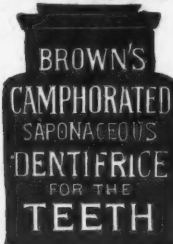
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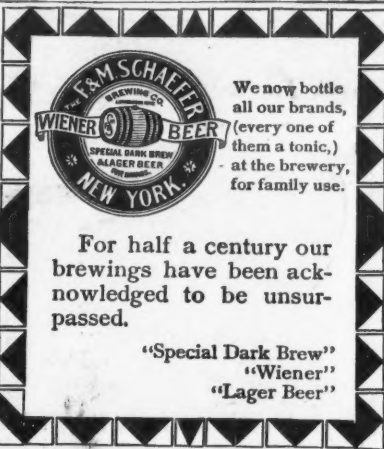
spoil the broth." Probably because they
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beauty. Instead it tells how easy that beauty is to attain.

"There is no beauty like the beauty of health" was also meant
to disparage. Instead it encourages beauty.

Pears' Soap is the means of health to the skin, and so to both
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All sorts of stores sell it, especially druggists; all sorts of
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in America, contain innuendoes against it, and appeal to the authority of
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EXTRACT OF BEEF

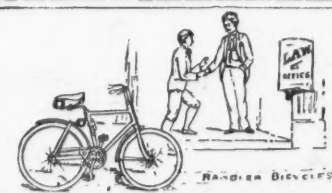
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Try a cup when exhausted and see how refresh-
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This is a facsimile of the signature of Justus
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